FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIA'S ANDREI ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU260957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Feb (AGERPRES) -- While in Switzerland on an official visit, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei made an address in the disarmament committee.

In his address the Romanian minister extensively presented the conception and activity of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu on the achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all. He voiced the Romanian people's worry in connection with the intensification of the aberrant arms race, the serious danger it spells to mankind's existence, stressing the urgency and imperious demand for concrete steps towards halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, the great responsibility incumbent upon the committee in this respect.

In conditions of the tense current international life in which the committee has resumed its works this year, the more necessary is the actuation of its activity for the drafting of a global programme on disarmament that should be analyzed and endorsed by the special session the next summer. The firm commitment of all states to negotiating and concluding agreements for the cessation of the arms race, the reduction of the nuclear weapons and of other mass destruction weapons.

The achievement of tangible progress in the activity of the committee would be, under the current circumstances, a valuable contribution to lessening the existing tension in international relations, to promoting the policy of detente, peace and respect for the national independence of all peoples, to the creation of a favourable climate for the successful unfolding of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament due next summer.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD251616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 25 Feb (ADN) -- The nations of the world expect the Geneva disarmament committee to submit proposals to the coming special UN General Assembly session which will bring the problem of a wholesale ban on all nuclear weapon attempts closer to a solution. This was stressed by Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, head of the GDR delegation to the Geneva disarmament committee, at a plenary meeting on Thursday. Halfhearted views about a restricted, gradual approach to this problem, as submitted by the Western side, will not serve this goal.

Ambassador Herder rejected the U.S. delegation's attempt to present now as a "long-term goal" the drafting of a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests, which has so far always been classed as one of the top priority points on the disarmament committee's agenda. He drew attention to the fact that the question of banning nuclear weapon tests has been under discussion for more than 20 years in the Geneva disarmament committee. The negotiations must not be permitted to fall back to the stages of the sixties and mid-seventies.

POLISH CSCE ENVOY REJECTS MOVES TO DEBATE POLAND

LD181010 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 18 Feb 82

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 18 Feb (PAP) -- In reply to attacks launched against Poland's internal policy moves by the British, Belgian and Turkish delegates at the European security conference in Madrid, Poland's delegate Wlodzimierz Konarski firmly and unequivocally rejected attempts to switch the Madrid debate to the topic which is exclusively within the prerogatives of the Polish state. "Poland is taking seriously its international obligations. This was reflected in both documents conveyed to CSCE states-signatories and the U.N. secretary-general and the statements delivered at the forum of the Madrid meeting", Mr Konarski said.

Poland's delegate warned the participants in the meeting that the patience of the Polish delegation in listening to all sorts of groundless accusations which were a mockery of the truth and good manners in international relations has its limits.

What is the measure of falsehood and hypocrisy of some delegations in Madrid is not only applying a double measure, but also using Poland's tragedy as an instrument in a dirty political and ideological game. "We are firmly rejecting such behaviour as detrimental for Europe and all the participants of the CSCE process", said Poland's representative and concluded with an appeal for a return to sober dialogue and seeking solutions to the remaining still open problems.

While addressing a press conference organized after the debates Wlodzimierz Konarski informed newsmen about the main theses of his speech delivered within the "right to reply" and said that "regulations on the state of emergency have been introduced in two European countries for quite a long time and this was no obstacle to the participation in the work of the Madrid proceedings using the situation in Poland as an excuse. The U.S. is aiming at present at creating an atmosphere of confrontation in Madrid and does not hesitate to demonstrate its double standards."

Poland's representative answered then questions on both the situation at the meeting and the situation in Poland. "Differences in the stands of NATO states are visible", Mr Konarski stressed. "Poland is talking about its affairs, presents its arguments and expects that they will clear their way to participants in the debate in future", the speaker concluded.

MEETING OF CSCE DELEGATION HEADS REPORTED 23 FEB

LD232300 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 23 Feb (PAP) -- The leaders of the delegation to the Madrid CSCE meeting held a meeting here today. In connection with the reply made at the plenary session on February 19 by the Polish delegate in which he stressed the fact that at least in two countries in Europe, namely Turkey and Northern Ireland, emergency legislations had been in force for a longer time already, while that matter was not the subject discussed during the meeting, the British delegation's leader attempted to prove that the situation in Northern Ireland was entirely different from the one in Poland. In his view every freedom is being respected there, while the means of repression are indispensable only to fight terrorism.

In reply, the Polish representative Wlodzimierz Konarski stated that the purpose of the Polish delegation has not been and is not to introduce the subjects concerning other states in the forum of the Madrid debate. Nevertheless he asked the British delegation how would Her Majesty's Government react if any of the states or a whole military-political grouping would make the successful course of the Madrid meeting contingent on the fulfillment of the following conditions: immediate lifting of the emergency legislation in the area of Northern Ireland, release of all persons deprived of their freedom in connection with the conflict in that region, establishment of an immediate dialogue between the Protestant Church, the Catholic Church, IRA and the British Government.

The British delegation would recognize, of course, that such an approach to the issue is unacceptable said the Polish delegate and asked: So why do Britain and her allies apply different criteria towards Poland?

The British delegation left that question unanswered.

CSSR ENVOY CONDEMNS CSCE, POLISH QUESTION LINK

LD241912 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 24 Feb (CTK correspondent) -- The antiPolish and antiSoviet campaign has caused considerable damage to the Madrid meeting. The continuation of actions on the part of delegations of NATO states and the U.S. cannot be termed otherwise than as a deliberate sabotage of the meeting, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Radoslav Klein told today's plenary session here. He condemned attempts to introduce at the meeting methods of ultimata, dictates and linking of problems considered at the meeting to questions which have nothing in common with its agenda. In this context, Radoslav Kelin said that the position of some Western delegations trying to bloc constructive work at the conference by the "Polish question" was untenable.

He pointed out that confidence among states is threatened not by the measures of the Polish Government but by the current line of the U.S. and some NATO states, encouraging an unprecedented arms race. He also questioned the contribution to international confidence by such measures as the sanctions against Poland and the USSR or the pressure by one big power on other participants in the meeting with the aim to mar concluded agreements.

Radoslav Klein stressed that only one way, the way of negotiations, dialogue and search of realistic approaches to halting armament, leads to the strengthening of confidence among states.

"It is our duty to return the Madrid meeting to this only correct way as only concrete, constructive work can help strengthen mutual confidence, give new impetus to an all-round development of cooperation and strengthen the process of detente", he said, adding that a major step in this respect would be a decision to call a conference of confidence-building measures.

The Czechoslovak delegation is ready to do its utmost for restoring a normal course of the meeting, making possible fruitful and concrete work on a draft final document, Radoslav Klein said.

BULGARIAN CSCE REPRESENTATIVE ON POLISH QUESTION

AU251532 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 25 Feb (BTA) -- The Bulgarian representative at the Madrid meeting, Ambassador Stefan Staykov, has spoken about the harm of artifically imposing the so-called "Polish question" on the agenda, as it is done in high contrast to the Final Act of Helsinki. He has exposed the attempts of certain Western delegations and chiefly of the delegation of the United States at converting the meeting into a place where they could exert dictation on the constitutional bodies of sovereign states, to give unwanted advice and to impose ultimatums, regarding their own views as the sole criteria in assessing social and political structures and the internal situation of other participant-states.

The Bulgarian representative has exposed the double approach used by a number of Western delegations in treating the human rights theme in the socialist countries and in the countries with dictatorships and anti-popular regimes which they support. He has also warned of the danger the attempts of the United States and its allies pose in making the success of the meeting depend on issues alien to its mandate.

Consultations were held here between the Bulgarian delegation and representatives of the neutral and nonaligned countries within the framework of the measures undertaken by them to find a way out of the crisis situation.

U.S. POSITION ON SEA LAW CONFERENCE CRITICIZED

AU261535 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Feb (BTA) -- Today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT carries a commentary by Prof Aleksandur Yankov in connection with the forthcoming 11th session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. "The unprecedented arrogance of the USA and the non-respect of the international undertakings is actually obstructing the normal work of the conference and frustrates the timely approval of a convention on the law of the sea". This is how the author condemns the U.S. President's statement early this year on the terms under which "the USA would return to the negotiations". According to Professor Yankov, the USA aims at making the sea riches available for exploitation and deriving unilateral advantages by those who have technical and financial advantage-the big monopolies.

The author labels the adoption of unilateral legislation by the USA for "arbitrary exploitation of the sea bed" are the first "US bomb" thrown on the conference on the law of the sea.

Prof Yankov dwells on the "mini-agreement" between the USA, Britain, France and the FRG on exploitating the sea bed. The commentary reads that in this case it is about a policy of economic pressure from the position of strength, about diplomatic blackmail and intolerable cynicism to international ethics, aimed at deriving unilateral advantages. The prominent expert on the law of the sea, former Bulgarian representative at the United Nations, emphasizes that the outcome of the 11th session depends on the unity of action and the resolute resistance to the policy of challenge and confrontation pursued by Reagan's administration at various international forums and on different occasions in solving the topical international issues.

MLADENOV TO VISIT SWEDEN, NORWAY IN MARCH

AU281930 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Feb (BTA) -- Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Petur Mladenov will pay an official visit early in March to Sweden and Norway at the invitation of the Swedish Foreign Minister Mr Ola Ullsten, and the Norwegian Foreign Minister Mr Svenn Stray.

PRESS REPORT ON SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU010838 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 22 to 23 February 1982. During his visit Minister Perez-Llorca was received by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The two ministers had talks on bilateral relations and some topical international issues. They expressed satisfaction with the results which have been achieved in recent years in developing Bulgarian-Spanish relations, and expressed their mutual desire to further expand cooperation between the two countries in various areas.

While exchanging opinions on international issues the two ministers presented in detail and frankly their countries' positions on the progress and prospects of the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They expressed their desire for the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. Both sides agreed that there is no alternative to detente and that it must continue. There is only one road toward this goal -- the road of dialogue among countries, regardless of their social systems.

The talks between the Bulgarian and Spanish foreign ministers took place in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. They revealed new possibilities of further and beneficially developing Bulgarian-Spanish relations.

Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Spain, invited Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay Spain an official visit. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

AU261513 Sofia BTA in English 1327 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Feb (BTA) -- "In the course of several days Bulgarian and Chinese experts worked actively for the further expanding of trade between the two countries," Mr Georgi Voutev, deputy-minister of foreign trade has stated. In 1981 the volume of bilateral trade, by 30 per cent bigger as against that of last year, has been achieved.

Today, after the signing of the trade and payment agreement for 1982 by Bulgaria and China, Mr Wang Runsheng, China's vice minister of foreign trade said: "Thanks to the Bulgarian specialists new forms of cooperation for the current year have also been outlined. I consider that just as before there will be possibilities for the development of our trade contacts in the future, too". In the agreement it is noted that bilateral exchange of goods will amount to 177 million Swiss francs. Chemicals and consumer goods will be added to Bulgaria's exporting list for China. This country is a traditional exporter to China of calcinated soda, uria, electrolitic copper, lead, different kinds of fabrics, cigarettes and spare parts for computors and mechanical handling equipment.

TODOROV ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IRAQ

AU271444 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 27 Feb (BTA) -- A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by the chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, left for Iraq today at the invitation of the chairman of the National Assembly of Iraq, Mr Na'im Haddad.

Activities in Iraq

AU012100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The official and friendly visit of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, to Iraq is continuing. Official talks were held between our delegation and Iraqi parliamentarians headed by Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly. The Bulgarian delegation briefed the Iraqi parliamentarians on the tasks which are now facing our country, on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and on the activities of our National Assembly. In his statement, Comrade Stanko Todorov dwelt on the aggravated international situation and expressed Bulgaria's support for the peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East issues.

Na'im Haddad briefed the Bulgarian parliamentarians on the situation in his country, and dwelt in detail on the situation in the area. He stressed the Iraqi people's friendly feelings toward the Bulgarian people and Iraq's wish to pursue the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

Later on, the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation visited Diyala Province, where a ceramic plant is being built according to projects of the Bulgarian "Tekhnoeksport" engineering-construction organization. At a meeting held on the construction site, Comrades Stanko Todorov and 'Abd al-Qadir al-Janabi, secretary of the Iraqi National Assembly, delivered speeches.

LIBYAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL VISITS SOFIA

Meeting With Lukanov

AU261858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Musa Ahmad Furaywah, secretary of planning of the General People's Committee of Libya, who is visiting our country on the occasion of trade and economic negotiations.

During the talk it was ascertained with satisfaction that bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries is developing rapidly. Measures were mapped out for the further development of this cooperation this year and up to 1985.

Protocol Signed

AU261952 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 26 Feb (BTA) -- Today the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and the secretary of the General People's Committee for planning of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mr Musa Abu Furaywah, signed a protocol on their talks here this evening.

The protocol provides for new practical measures for overall long-term cooperation in trade, industrial development, agriculture and irrigation, in hydrological and geological prospecting.

Lybia is one of Bulgaria's basis trading partners. Under the long-term agreement between the two countries up to the year 1985, the Bulgarian exports will rise tangibly. In the last few years alone, Bulgaro-Libyan trade has been rising at an annual rate of not less than 20 percent. This development has been helped to a major extent by the joint committee for economic cooperation and the joint societies set up in road transport and power generation. The relations of cooperation in the spheres of building and oil prospecting stand out as very promising. In the future, too, Bulgaria will continue to export foods, building materials, machines, complete plants, leather goods and knitted wear. Bulgaria will construct warehouses, silos, airports, roads and dams in Libya.

COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AU242040 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Feb (BTA) -- By the end of this decade cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam in the spnere of science and technology will be oriented chiefly towards the chemical industry, power generation, metallurgy and mineral resources, geodesy, cartography, building, transport, agriculture, the light industry, mechanical engineering, the electronic industry and electrical engineering. These trends were set forth in the intergovernmental cooperation agreement signed in Hanoi today. Along with the cooperation agreement were signed also a programme for the development of scientific and technological cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the 1982-1985 period and a plan for the implementation of agreements for direct cooperation between the state committees for science and technological progress of the two countries.

Bulgaria and Vietnam will carry out joint researches and will exchange scientific documentation. The Bulgarian party will supply the Vietnamese with instruments, technical materials, seeds and planting material. It will also cooperate for the education and for improving the qualification of Vietnamese cadres.

WORLD YOUTH GROUP HOLDS SESSION IN BATAK

AU251524 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Feb (BTA) -- In the town of Batak a special sitting of the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was held. An assessment was made to this organizations' activity in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament after its tenth assembly and concrete measures were outlined for stepping up its activity in this direction. Adopted were a communique and a declaration of the Bureau of the World Federation of the Democratic Youth. In it the arms race and the U.S. Government's decision to resume the manufacture of neutron and chemical weapons are condemned. A decision was taken for a world youth peace campaign to be declared at the forthcoming 11th assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth which is due to be held in June this year in Prague.

Today Mrs Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League met Mr Miklos Barabas, the federation's secretary general. The guest was made familiar with the Komsomol's activity before its 14th congress. Mr Miklos Barabas gave high assessment to the contribution made by the Dimitrov Young Communist League to the settlement of the responsible tasks facing the World Federation of the Democratic Youth.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU261617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] A protocol was signed in Sofia on the work of the 13th session of the Bulgarian-Algerian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The protocol was signed on the Algerian side by Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of commerce of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Algerian side of the committee. On the Bulgarian side the protocol was signed by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee. The protocol envisages the construction of complex building projects in the agricultural sector, in forestry and water economy scheduled to take place in Algeria, as well as assistance by Bulgarian specialists to Algeria in various economic areas. The exchange of goods between the two countries will become more varied and will be expanded.

YEMENI SOCIALIST OFFICIAL MEETS BCP'S GRIGOROV

AU011935 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 1 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Grigorov, in charge of the Organization Department of the CC of the BCP met the here visiting Mr (Abdul Hamid Sayed), deputy-secretary on the organization matters of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party. During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the tasks facing the two parties at the present stage of development as well as on some topical international matters.

DYULGEROV ATTENDS SOFIA TRADE UNION MEETING

AU261954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The 13th accountability-election conference of the Sofia City trade union organization was held in the capital today. Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended the conference. Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, also attended, accompanied by Sofia City officials and representatives of sociopolitical organizations, Heroes of Socialist Labor, and others. From the point of view of the present requirements and great achievements, the conference mapped out tasks for improving the activities of the organization, overcoming existing difficulties and increasing the sense of responsibility in implementing the main tasks facing the collectives. The first plenum of the newly elected Sofia City Trade Union Council was held as well. Petur Suchkov was unanimously elected as chairman of the Sofia City Trade Union Council

MEDIA REPORTAGE ON CURRENT POLISH SITUATION

CSSR, Polish Situations Compared

AU011629 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Feb 82 p 6

[Jiri Jakoubek commentary: "The Plans Are Not Changing"]

[Text] Understandably, our people are most attentively following the course of events in Poland: the activity of the Military Council of National Salvation, which is striving to lead the country out of the domestic-political crisis; the reports on the increased activity of the PZPR's basic organizations; as well as the court trials with enemies of the socialist system, concealed behind the banners of "Solidarity" and other organizations, such as the current trial against the bosses of the antistate so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland.

Today people no longer doubt that the intensification of the political and economic crisis was directed from outside; that the imperialist circles in the West had been trying to make use of certain shortcomings in the PZPR's activity; and that they had started, through "Solidarity," an extensive attack against the state system in the country. And this so-called trade union organization began its fight for power, a fight blessed by U.S. President Reagan, his companion [spolocnik] General Haig and the high church hierarchy.

We are following these events at a time when we are also recalling the events in February 1948. At that time our people clashed in a decisive battle with the bourgeoisie. At one of the CPCZ Central Committee sessions of that time Comrade Klement Gottwald stressed, among other things: "But the reaction, driven into a corner, is capable of taking risks, particularly if it had received orders and support from the outside. That is why we must be on the alert."

At that time -- similarly to today's Poland -- the orders arrived from outside. In the case of Poland it is the Reagan government; in those times it was the Truman Doctirne, which was an open declaration of U.S. aggressive hegemonic goals, together with the Marshall Plan. Similarly to the plans of "Solidarity" ex-representatives in the recent period, our bourgeoisie at that time wanted to tear our republic out of the alliance with the Soviet Union under the cover of American assistance, and to carry out its plans for restoring capitalism with the assistance of Western imperialists.

Neither then nor now did the imperialists' plan come off. That is also the reason for the clamor in the White House over the state of emergency in Poland. Let us recall the American clamor in the February days of 34 years ago. U.S. Ambassador Steinhardt quickly returned to Prague. Before flying from the United States, he declared that "the next Czechoslovak elections to the parliament will not be held under communist pressure." High-ranking American officers were arriving in Prague as "tourists." The U.S. Embassy was becoming the "social" center of reaction in our country.

It is sufficient to look through the pages of the volume of contemporary newspapers and weeklies of the opposition parties, of these interpreters of the enemies of the people, to convince oneself of the filth and mud cast at that time on communists and honest patriots and on the consolidation of brotherhood with the Soviet Union. Exactly the same thing happened only a short time ago in Poland, when "Solidarity," supported by modern printing technology imported from the West, was able to publish its pamphlets.

Thus, even years later, the imperialists' aims have not changed. The plans and goals are identical. They are concerned with nothing else than breaking up the socialist system in the individual countries, with breaking their tie of alliance with the Soviet Union. But they can never succeed.

SMENA on Jaruzelski Speech

AU011805 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Michal Havran article: "The Phase of Restoring Equilibiurm: on the Speech of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee"]

[Text] Poland, which is a large country, has temporarily become a weakened link in the socialist system. It has thus been endowed with the task of acting as a detonator under the edifice of peace, the foundations of which are demarcated by the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam. A process was meant to begin in Poland, which was to lead to a chain-reaction division of the socialist community, and to turn European history back one whole epoch. We have frustrated this plan. Essentially, the state of emergency in Poland has become an antiwar state. It has postponed and, at least at present, considerably limited the threat of a confrontation. Poland, which is resolving its problems on its own, can become an extremely serious, even key factor of saving peace. Perhaps history will one day confirm that, in the same way that World War II had started for Poland, world war III had not started thanks to Poland. These words come from the report submitted by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum. His speech attracted extraordinary attention everywhere in the world, because it contained a detailed analysis, a breakdown of Polish circumstances in the latest complicated period in the country's development.

At present, after a certain lapse of time, it is becoming even clearer where the counter-revolutionary forces could have driven not only Poland, but the whole world. We would like to stress two aspects of the Polish crisis. One was the development inside the society; and the other was meant to cause far-reaching changes in the international arena. The second aspect followed from the first, and the first had a generous background in the Western anticommunist centers. The state of emergency has frustrated the hopes of the enemies of socialism, as General Jaruzelski said: "The costly plans which were being prepared against Poland for many years now crashed down in a single night; the proclamation of the state of emergency was our last possible political initiative for averting the unpredictable consequences of a confrontation." In this connection it must be stressed that the state of emergency is not a purpose in itself.

It is regarded as a phase of restoring the equilibirum and overcoming the gravest point of the crisis. A return to the state prior to 13 December, when it was proclaimed, is not possible. Poland needs a long time for consolidation. It needs time for healing its wounds, it needs the opportunity for again stepping fully on the path of the further phase of building the socialist society in several years' time. A basic role in this process must be played by the party, which in the recent period underwent, for instance, the largest cadre changes in hits history. But the PZPR bears the responsibility for the fate of socialism before Polish society -- and also before the international communist and workers movement and the world progressive forces. Under none-too-easy conditions, the PZPR and the Polish Government are fighting for the full normalization of life in the country and for economic stability.

It is particularly necessary to emphasize the fact that the party and government are not only resolving daily problems, but also preparing the long-term program of developing agriculture and nourishment up to 1985, a program which envisages the achievement of the equilbirium and the elimination of disproportions in the development of animal and plant production. According to this program, in 3 years' time agricultural production should have increased 15 percent. The PZPR is eliminating the past mistakes, getting rid of all that is foreign to it, striving to hold the place in society which rightly belongs to it, and helping more and more effectively to overcome the crisis and to consolidate socialism in Poland. It is constantly enriching the forms of party work and expanding the activity of communists in collectives.

The party organizations are also increasingly participating in setting up civic committees of national salvation and in their work.

The present party and state leadership is seriously pondering the mistakes which followed from several commercial transactions with the West. It has already become known that one tenth of the 400 licences recently bought in the West were useless and disadvantageous to the Polish economy. Poland had not sufficiently appreciated the advantages of cooperation within the framework of CEMA; in the same manner, cooperation with underdeveloped countries was underrated. Thus the country is in fact paying for its ill-considered steps also now. When the embargoes and sanctions unleashed by the Reagan government have practically turned into an economic war and have caused Poland further losses. In a difficult moment its friends, and above all the Soviet Union, have now offered it a helping hand. Let us recall, for instance, the deliveries of raw and other materials which will ensure work for hundreds of enterprises and tens of thousands of people.

The process of normalizing the situation is really not a short-term one. The consequences of the deep crisis which the counterrevolutionaries had been lately offering as their only weapon, of the crisis which was to have created the total conditions for the downfall of socialism, will last for some time. The forms of the party's course in drawing the breath of consolidation quite logically do not envisage a return to the situation prior to August 1980, or prior to 13 December 1981. The trade union movement must be set up on the clearcut principles of respect for socialism and the party's leading role in society. In the new trade unions there can be no place for political adventurists, for blackmailers who had brought Poland to the very verge of national and state perdition. The party fully confirms its offer of national accord, which the "Solidarity" extremists have rejected. It is exactly on the path of national accord that the PZPR wants to become the initiator of relations of partnership with all social forces which wish the nation well and which recognize the supremacy of the interests of the socialist state.

Lipavsky on PZPR Session

AU021724 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 82 p 7

[Warsaw dispatch by Jan Lipavsky: "Paths Toward Restoring Trust"]

[Text] Our Warsaw reporter, Jan Lipavsky, has sent us the first reactions and appraisals of the PZPR Central Committee session which has just ended:

The PZPR Central Committee session, the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and the ideological declaration provide a somewhat clearer reply to the question of the paths and methods by which the party wants to renew its historic mission and its leading role in society.

The first reactions to the conclusions of the Central Committee's session in fact correspond to the tenor of the committee's report, there are groups of people in Poland who are unambiguously in favor of socialism, but there are also those who were obviously disoriented by the development of events since August 1980, and then there are also the enemies. Each group is reacting to the deliberations of the PZPR Central Committee accordingly this fact alone determines one of the party's key tasks to bring the disoriented and confused to the path of recognition of truth and reality, simultaneously waging an uncompromising fight against all obvious or concealed enemies of People's Poland and socialism.

However, in the first place one should stress that the reactions predominantly express the hope of a considerable number of Polish people for a turn toward the better, the hope that General Jaruzelski's words will come true that in 2 to 3 years time normal supplies will be restored and the value of the zloty raised.

The hope we mention here undoubtedly stems from the practical knowledge of millions of Poles. The situation on the retail market is obviously beginning to improve; in a number of branches industrial production is gradually becoming normal; and the main thing is that the period of chaos has come to an end. In other words, the things the people have heard from the rostrum of the PZPR Central Committee's session is in keeping with their own experience.

The Politburo's report unambiguously states that the struggle against ideological subversion is far from being won. The danger continues to exist that, by his demagogy, the enemy can influence a certain part of society.

The Politburo's report was received with great attention and interest for many reasons. Above all because it shows the way in which the party wants to restore its leading role in society, in which it wants to lead the country out of the crisis, in which it wants to cement and mobilize the society and its creative resources. The report states that the main direction of activities must lie in the achievement of the all-round unity of party ranks, of respect for the principles of democratic centralism, and of ensuring the everyday contacts with the workers class and all working people.

Relations With Poland Viewed

LD012244 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Rastislav (Bajer), an editor, has written the following commentary on an important anniversary in the field of Czechoslovak-Polish relations:

Exactly 15 years ago a new treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and Poland was signed. That act followed up logically on the dynamic and all-round development of the relations between our two countries to which the first Czechoslovak-Polish treaty of 1947 had laid a foundation stone, the 35th anniversary of which we shall be marking in 9 days time.

We we are attaching to this anniversary a broad international political significance today, this is above all because the most reactionary circles of world imperialism, headed by the American ruling oligarchy, unleashed during the past period a provocative campaign of hatred against Poland and in fabricated circumstances also against the entire socialist community.

Poland and Czechoslovakia are mutually important economic partners. Our cooperation does not, however, embrace practically all economic branches alone, for it also embraces science, culture and other areas of social life. The citizens of both countries are linked by numerous solid friendships.

We all followed with a great deal of concern and emotion during the period of 1980-81 the so immensely dangerous developments in our neighboring country. Our party and state representatives, like ordinary citizens, stressed repeatedly that we were not and could not be indifferent to the fate of our close neighbors.

If today, on the occasion of this important anniversary of the relations between our two countries, we again place great hopes for the future development of mutual cooperation, this is clearly because realistic conditions were created in Poland last December to get the country and society out of the crisis, eliminate the consequences of the counterrevolutionary period and enable the Polish People's Republic to continue to develop as a solid component of the socialist community.

To return to normal conditions as our Polish neighbors wish, of course, still requires a greater deal of effort and time. The sound forces within Polish society, as confirmed by the latest plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, must unite and galvanize themselves and deal resolutely with all the enemies who have not yet laid down their arms, far from it.

In this effort, the Polish people have a solid friend in the people of Czechoslovakia on whose help, as has been stressed on many occasions, they can rely fully.

Editorial on Communist Unity

AU011717 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet Union -- Mainstay and Guarantee of World Peace"]

[Excerpt] Historical practice -- and also the experience of socialist Czechoslovakia and other fraternal countries of the socialist community -- has convincingly shown that no present concept of the road to socialism, provided that it wants to be successful and realistic, can ignore or neglect the practice-tested experiences of the victorious struggle for political power, and building a society of a new type, of the Soviet people under the leadership of their Leninist Communist Party. The experiences of the Soviet people, who were first to embark on the path of socialism, were and continue to be pioneering experiences. Their experiences, the actual results of their endeavor as well as the course of building socialism in other countries confirm V.I. Lenin's words that "some main features of our revolution not only have a local and specifically national, not only a Russian, but also an international importance."

The attractiveness of the Leninist ideas and the Soviet example, as well as the constantly expanding global front of anti-imperialist struggle, the involvement of new millions of working people in active political struggle, and the escalation of ideological clashes around the fundamental issues of our time -- all this prompts and activates our class enemy to step up his subversive attempts aimed at weakening the revolutionary forces' unity, and to seek allies for himself in muddy waters. This is not a new strategy, as Lenin already pointed out. He wrote in his work "New Times, Old Mistakes in a New Form": "Every distinctive turn in History brings about certain changes in the form of petit bourgeois wavering, which always emerges outside the proletariat's ranks and always penetrates, to a smaller or greater extent, the proletariat's ranks. This wavering is always manifested in two 'directions': on the one hand, in petit bourgeois reformism -- that means in acting in a subservient manner vis-a-vis the bourgeoisie and disguising this by means of attractive-sounding democratic and 'social' democratic slogans and impotent wishes -- and, on the other hand, in petit bourgeois revolutionism, which uses aggressive, bombastic and high-flown language but is, in reality, impotent because of its torn, chaotic and helpless nature. Wavering is inevitable as long as the deepest roots of capitalism are not eliminated."

Truly a treasure trove for international reaction are especially attacks that are directed against the general line of the world communist movement, against the Soviet Union, which plays a fundamental role in the struggle for peace and socialist progress, and against other countries of real socialism. The instigators of such attacks show considerable resourcefullness in looking for "improved models" of socialism -- only to be able to pit them against real socialism in the USSR and other socialist countries. A true paradox strikes the eye in this context: While those who proclaim such fabricated theses and approaches deny the general validity of Leninism and renounce the experiences from real socialist transformations, at the same time they present their "own path" as inspiring and worthy to be emulated by other countries. The German philosopher A. Kosing pointedly characterized an analogous situation in the seventies: "The struggle against Leninism is much more than ideological feuding. It is an enormous blow to the international workers movement, aimed at depriving it of the revolutionary, theoretical and practical results of the past years." V.I. Lenin, too, always stressed that opportunism, which begins with individual "corrections" of Marx, ends in a complete departure from revolutionary Marxism.

The international workers class and progressive forces all over the world reject such destructive attempts to undermine the unity of the revolutionary forces of the present; they reject the policy and practice of anti-Sovietism.

CADRE CHANGES IN CZECH SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION

AU011822 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "The Creative Contribution of the Youth"]

[Summary] On 24 February, the 19th session of the Czech Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union [SSM] discussed the course of annual members' meetings and preparations for the SYU congress in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] in the presence of J. Jeneral, SSM Central Committee chairman, and Z. Kalous and J. Siman from the CPCZ Central Committee.

M. Nemcova, deputy chairman of the Czech SSM Central Committee, submitted the Czech SSM Central Committee's report, which reviews the younger generation's working and social activities "30 weeks prior to the opening of the Third SSM Congress."

"The discussion, in which eight members of the Czech SSM Central Committee spoke, was aimed at contributing to the mutual exchange of experience acquired during the course of annual member meetings, and above all to successfully preparing the SSM congress in the CSR.

"The Czech SSM Central Committee then discussed cadre changes, in connection with the changes in SSM Central Committee bodies. It coopted M. Slouf as member of the Czech SSM Central Committee and elected him member of the committee's Presidium and Secretariat. It then released J. Jeneral from the function of chairman of the Czech SSM Central Committee and its Presidium and Secretariat; C. Frcka from the function of secretary of the Czech SSM Central Committee and its Presidium and Secretariat; and Vi. Pravda and I. Kulhanek from the functions of members of the Czech SSM Central Committee. The Presidium of the Czech SSM Central Committee then appraised the work accomplished by J. Jeneral and C. Frcka to date by awarding them the highest youth union decoration in the republic -- The Entry Into the Book of Honor of the Czech SSM Central Committee.

"In conclusion of the 19th session of the Czech SSM Central Committee, the newly elected chairman, M. Slouf, expressed thanks for the confidence expressed in him by his election to the top youth union function of the SSM in the CSR. He stated that, particularly in the current period, the SSM must further intensify the unchangeable nature of its mission in the sense of implementing the CPCZ's policy. And, he concluded, the realizing of these goals in our everyday work depends on each of us."

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER OLTEANU BEGINS VISIT

LD012206 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Mar (CTK) -- A Romanian military delegation, led by Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and defence minister, arrived here for an official friendly visit Monday.

Official discussions between a Czechoslovak delegation, led by Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur and the Romanian delegation opened in the afternoon. They discussed the life of the armies of the two fraternal countries and the realization of the conclusions of the congresses of the Czechoslovak and Romanian Communist Parties, and exchanged knowledge from the fulfillment of the tasks of the combat and political preparation.

The discussions took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

POLAND'S GRZYB, PRUS ARRIVE IN MAGDEBURG

LD011540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Magdeburg, 1 Mar (ADN) -- Within the framework of the traditional partnership, a delegation has arrived in Magdeburg which is led by Bogdan Prus, first secretary of the Radom Voivodship PZPR Committee, and a member of which is Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. Until 4 March the Polish guests will be learning in industrial companies and agricultural collectives how the SED implements its tasks in the shaping of developed socialist society in accordance with the resolutions of its 10th party congress.

The tasks of socialist state power will be the focal point of an exchange of views with deputies and members of the bezirk council. At the monument in the town of Sandau the delegation will honor the heroes of the Polish People's Army who in May 1945, fighting together with the Soviet Army, reached the Elbe here.

THAELMANN DAUGHTER WANTS MURDER CASE REOPENED

AU011654 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[ADN report: "Ernst Thaelmann's Murderer Still at Large; Irma Gabel-Thaelmann Requests Trial of SS Killer in FRG; Lawyer Handed Over Extensive Factual Material to Cologne Court; Earlier Investigations Discontinued"]

[Summary] Bremen (ADN) -- "Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, daughter of Ernst Thaelmann, the KPD chairman murdered in 1944, has tasked Bremen lawyer Heinrich Hannover with initiating proceedings to force charges to be brought against the killer of her father, still living in the FRG. As Heinrich Hannover stated in Bremen in this context, an appropriate request, together with the available extensive factual material, was transmitted to the competent Upper Land Court in Cologne.

"The investigative proceedings initiated by Irma Gabel-Thaelmann against the killers of her father had always been stayed by the FRG judiciary organs." On 18 January this year the Cologne prosecutor general had declared that he had discontinued investigations and that he would abstain from leveling charges. It is against this decision that the request to force charges is directed. In the past 20 years investigations against Wolfgang Otto and Alfred Berger, former SS sergeants and members of the guard unit of the Buchenwald concentration camp, had been ordered to be discontinued nine times even though additional proof had been offered.

"According to Hannover's account, former SS member Wolfgang Otto, a resident of Geldern (Rhineland) and a teacher at a girls high school at the time of the filing of charges and now a retired official, is the only one of the Thaelmann killers still alive who are known by name." The lawyer stated that Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, who survived the Ravensbrueck concentration camp and is pushing for an investigation of her father's killing, has made known to the public the ways and methods of the FRG's judiciary handling of the murder case.

EDUCATION MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN

AU011347 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] London (ADN) -- On Thursday Hans Joachim Boehme, minister for university and technical school affairs, met for a talk with Lord Trefgarne, parliamentary state secretary in the British Foreign Ministry, at the end of his visit to Great Britain. On Wednesday and Thursday the delegation of the GDR Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs had talks with leading figures of science and university representatives. At a visit to London University and Humboldt University in Berlin, and at a visit to Leeds University the delegation was able to convince itself of the good level of cooperation with the Karl-Marx University.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FRG YOUTH GROUP VISIT

AU011747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Feb 82 p 6

[Communique on the visit of a delegation from the German Nature Lovers Youth of the FRG to the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council, 24-26 February: "Together for Peace, Against NATO's Stepped up Armament]

[Text] A delegation of the federal leadership of the German Nature Lovers Youth of the FRG (NFDJ), under the leadership of its acting federal youth leaders, Ingo Franz and Rolf Pohlhausen, visited the GDR from 24 to 26 February 1982 at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council.

The two sides reaffirmed in complete agreement that in the present particularly aggravated situation there is nothing more important for youth organizations from states with different social systems than to contribute actively to the preservation of peace. In doing so, they carry on their struggle for the continuation of the detente process, a struggle which has been going on for a long time already and to which they have made their specific contributions with multifaceted actions.

The NFDJ and the FDJ resolutely oppose all efforts to replace peaceful coexistence with confrontation and to counterpose to the policy of peace, detente, halting the arms race and disarmament, and also to the expansion of international cooperation, a policy of stepped-up armament and revival of the cold war.

Both youth organizations regard preventing the implementation of the NATO missile decision of 12 December 1979 as the foremost task. They endorse an international ban on the neutron weapon and bacteriological and chemical weapons, and denounce any plan for a nuclear first strike, particularly a plan which is linked with the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe as well as any U.S. concept aimed at turning Europe into the battlefield of a nuclear war.

The representatives of both youth organizations welcome the present negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. They proceed from the principle of equality and equal security for both sides, and expect constructive negotiations which will lead to tangible results in the shortest possible time. They particularly support the proposal for a moratorium on the stationing of new medium-range missiles in Europe.

The two sides oppose the destructive attitude of the United States, which becomes particularly obvious in the deceptive maneuvers of the Reagan administration by means of the "zero option" it promotes, to prompt the Soviet Union to unilaterally eliminate all its medium-range missiles. They advocate ratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States and request continuation of the SALT process.

The NFDJ and the FDJ advocate that a military equilibrium at the lowest possible level be achieved through an immediate halt of the arms race and a shift to genuine disarmament steps. They support the Soviet Union's proposals for the complete abolition of nuclear arms targeted on Europe.

In complete agreement, both youth organizations endorse the further implementation of the CSCE Final Act as a whole, and resolutely come out in favor of a continuation of the Madrid follow-up conference. They expect from that conference the convening of a conference on confidence and security-building measures and on disarmament in Europe, with an appropriate mandate.

In view of the particularly aggravated international situation, the NFDJ and the FDJ stress that the further development of normal relations between the GDR and FRG can make an important contribution to safeguarding peace, which is fully in the interest of the youth. During the talks, the two delegations exchanged views on how youth tourism between the FRG and GDR can be expanded. The representatives of both youth organizations reject any interference in the internal affairs of and any boycott measures against the People's Republic of Poland.

Both sides resolutely oppose any attempt to exploit the developments in Poland as an excuse for exacerbating confrontation and the arms drive, and for ending the policy of detente.

The NFDJ and the FDJ reiterate their strong protest against the U.S. threats of intervention against Cuba and Nicaragua, and against other Latin American countries. They again declare their solidarity with the liberation movement in El Salvador.

The FDJ Central Council and the NFDJ federal youth leadership have agreed on the following measures to develop their relations:

-- continuing to exchange views and information about topical political problems of mutual interest, as well as of international youth policy;

-- exchanging study delegations;

-- dispatching delegations to national and international events whose sponsor is one of the two youth organizations, in as much as mutual interest exists;

-- continuing the existing exchange of publications of both youth organizations.

MILITARY MEMBERS RECEIVE HONORS ON ARMY DAY

AU011657 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Feb 82 p 3

[ADN report: "People's Army Members Honored and Promoted: Contribution to Readiness for Action Appreciated"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the 28th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA]; Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister, has awarded decorations to and promoted meritorious army members. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy national defense minister and chief of the NVA's Political Main Administration, awarded the honors at a festive event in the Defense Ministry. He conveyed the most cordial congratulations of the minister and paid tribute to the exemplary readiness for action of the generals, officers and ensigns. In doing so they have made a valuable contribution to enhancing the fighting strength and combat-readiness of the NVA, as well as to deepening the comradeship in arms with the combat-tested armed forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies.

The honorary title of "Meritorious NVA Member" was awarded to Maj Gens Albert Rankau and Manfred Troeger; to Cols Kurt Bernhagen, Karl Dlugosch, Heinz Krause and Wolfgang Neumann; Navy Capt Kurt Lehmann; Lt Col Hans Koehler, Ensign Karl Losse, as well as other officers. The honorary title of "Meritorious GDR Military Pilot" was awarded among others to Col Wolfgang Thonke and Lt Cols Gustav Beutel, Joachim Brucke and Karl-Heinz Guenthel. The militant order "For Merit on Behalf of People and Fatherland" was awarded to Maj Gen Horst Kalkbrenner and to Cols Guenter Frenzel, Guenter Menger and Ruddlf Vinz.

MEETING ON PARTY WORK IN ARMED FORCES HELD

AU011506 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The climax of a comprehensive exchange of experiences on problems of party work was a discussion with secretaries of the SED basic organizations in the National People's Army [NVA], the border troops and the civil defense of the GDR in the "Karl Marx" higher party school at the SED Central Committee in Berlin on Thursday. During the previous discussions with generals and officers of the NVA Political Main Administration, over 900 party functionaries in units of groups and formations presented their experiences in party work for the development of fighting strength, combat readiness and readiness for performance in the interest of efficiently securing socialism and peace. At the discussion, which at the same time was the prologue to the 1982 party elections in the NVA, the participants adopted a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council.

In the letter, they declare that communists in the service are unswervingly working in the political and organizational fields to guarantee, in view of the increased danger of a war, the highest possible increase in combat readiness, and to make a worthy contribution toward strengthening the socialist defense coalition. "Full of optimism and battle-tested, shoulder to shoulder with the members of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, we go about the new and complicated tasks of the defense of the socialist home country," the letter says.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the NVA Political Main Administration, discussed the fundamental tasks of the party organizations in further implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, proceeding from the address of the SED Central Committee general secretary before the first secretaries of the SED kreis leadership.

The present conditions of the struggle for securing peace and for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR set new measures for party work. To meet that, the party organizations in the NVA, the border troops and the civil defense of the GDR must multiply their efforts for developing fighting strength, combat readiness and readiness for performance. He called it an important concern to "further increase the fighting strength of the party organizations as well as the authority of all communists in fulfilling the class assignment of the 10th SED Congress."

The discussion was attended by members of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Secretariat of the NVA Political Main Administration, as well as by Hanna Wolf, director of the "Karl Marx" higher party school.

SED BASIC ORGANIZATIONS BEGIN ELECTIONS

LD011144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0315 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- SED basic organizations today began reports by and re-elections of executives. These are the first party elections since the 10th party congress and are being held in conjunction with the continued successful execution of the congress resolutions. Approximately 2.2 million SED members and candidate members will be consulting in more than 89,000 party groups, 23,000 departmental party cells and 52,000 basic organizations on how, in the spirit of the third SED Central Committee session, they can raise the fighting spirit of the party and the activity of every communist, make relations between the party and the masses even closer, and concentrate all efforts on fulfilling the 1982 economic plan.

The reports and re-elections of the party group leaders and their representatives, of the executives of the departmental party cells and of the executives of the basic organizations which are not subdivided into departmental cells, take place between 1 March and 17 April on the basis of party statutes and Central Committee election rules.

KLEIBER ATTENDS FACTORY PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD012153 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] At an SED party aktiv meeting today, the communists of the Guestrow VEB agricultural machinery plant discussed the future development of their new plant. They welcomed in their midst Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building. The construction of further sections of the plant is to be completed by April. With their modern installations, the 1,600 workers have undertaken the commitment to increase production this year by 25 percent over and above 1981. They place particular importance on putting new and advanced products into serial production on schedule. At the party aktiv meeting Minister Kleiber stressed the high degree of responsibility on the part of the Guestrow agricultural machine engineers for achieving the necessary increase and mechanizing agriculture.

'TEXT' OF BORDER GUARDS FIRING ORDERS REPORTED

DW020909 Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Mar 82 p 6

["Text" of GDR "Service Regulations 018/0/008 -- Action of Border Troops to Safeguard the State Border -- Use of Firearms" originally published by West Berlin BERLINER MORGENPOST on 28 February]

[Text] 210. [Number sequence as published] 1. The use of firearms represents the most extreme degree of force that can be used against people. Firearms can be used only if physical action with the aid of law-enforcement paraphernalia is unsuccessful or if such action would obviously be unsuccessful.

2. Firearms can be used only on orders from superior or at the discretion of the forces involved in border protection under the following circumstances:

A) To prevent the imminent completion or continuation of actions which appear under the circumstances to be:

-- a crime against the sovereignty of the GDR, or against peace, human dignity and human rights;

-- a crime against the GDR, general security or state orders;

-- a crime against individuals; or

-- other crimes which are to be committed or carried out with the use of firearms or explosives;

B) to Prevent the flight of or help capture of the following:

-- persons who are under strong suspicion of having committed a crime or who have been arrested for a crime, and

-- persons who are suspected of having committed other punishable offences or who have been arrested in this connection or sentenced to imprisonment, if there are grounds to believe that firearms or explosives will be used or that the flight will be undertaken by other means of force or violent attack against those charged with making the arrest, guarding or conducting surveillance, or if several persons are involved in the flight;

C) Against persons who use force to try -- or who assist any such attempt -- to free people who are under arrest or who have been sentenced to imprisonment;

D) If other means are not sufficient to successfully avert or prevent an imminent or current attack against installations of the armed organs or other state, social or economic installations, or against oneself or other persons (in accordance with paragraphs 17-19 of the Criminal Code);

E) To break armed resistance; and

F) To arrest persons if

-- armed persons do not follow orders to surrender their weapons, or if they try to evade arrest by threatening with or using weapons;

-- if persons do not heed the call or order of the border guard, and are obviously trying to break through the GDR state border, and if all other means and possibilities of arrest or prevention of the flight have been exhausted; and

-- if persons in vehicles do not obey prescribed stop signals; have broken through, removed or driven around barriers; and are clearly attempting to break through the state border.

211. The use of firearms for border troop and NVA members is possible as an extreme means of enforcement if in case of open disobedience or resistance by subordinates all other measures have been unsuccessful to restore military discipline and order, and if arrest is impossible.

212. As a general principle, the use of firearms must be preceded by such orders as "Halt! Border Guard! Hands Up!" If this challenge is not obeyed, a warning shot is to be fired. If this warning is also unsuccessful, aimed fire is to be opened.

213. Firearms can be fired directly at the target without prior warning or a warning shot if

A) It is necessary to ward off a sudden physical attack as well as to break armed resistance,

B) If an actual attack against installations of the armed organs and other state, social and economic installations, or against border guard himself or other persons cannot be prevented or averted in any other way.

214. In using firearms the life of the persons is to be spared if possible. First aid is to be given to the wounded in accordance with the necessary security measures and to the extent allowed by any urgent imperative missions.

215. Firearms must not be used if

A) The life and health of noninvolved people will be jeopardized (in cities, on streets with pedestrians, in restaurants with people, on public transportation means and so on);

B) If the persons appear to be children (up to 14 years);

C) If the circumstances justifying the use of firearms no longer exist;

D) If the persons to be arrested are members of occupation forces stationed in the Federal Republic or West Berlin or are members of their military liaison missions;

E) If they are members of diplomatic representations;

F) If planes of foreign nationality violate GDR air space;

G) If a signal is to be given (except for the signal: "Hurry to Assistance")

216. 1. The use of firearms must be reported immediately to the superiors, and if people have been wounded or killed, it must be treated as special incident.

2. Fatally wounded persons must be placed in an area which cannot be observed by the adversary. The place of the incident must be marked and secured. In other cases the position of the dead must not be changed. Further action must be taken according to the decision of the military prosecutor.

217. If firearms have been used against border violators, the territory of the neighboring state or of West Berlin cannot be fired at.

218. In actions to defend the GDR, the minister for national defense gives orders to use firearms.

'TEXT' OF PASTOR EPPELMANN'S PEACE APPEAL

DW261047 West Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 9 Feb 82 p 13

[Text of undated peace appeal issued by Rainer Eppelmann, pastor in the Friedrichshain Samaritan Parish in East Berlin]

[Text] "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." (Jesus of Nazareth in the Sermon on the Mount)

The balance of terror has so far prevented nuclear war only by repeatedly postponing it from one day to the next. The people are afraid of the approach of this day of horror. They are looking for new ways to give peace a better foundation. The "Berlin Appeal" is also an expression of this search. Think about it, make suggestions to our politicians and discuss the following question everywhere: What leads to peace, and what to war?

1. There can be just one kind of war in Europe, namely nuclear war. The arms amassed in the East and West will not protect, but will rather destroy us. After we have been long dead, the soldiers in tanks and at missile bases and the generals and politicians in the shelters, to whom we trusted our protection, will still be alive, continuing to destroy what is left over.

2. Therefore, if we want to live, cast away the weapons! And above all: Away with nuclear weapons. All of Europe must become a nuclear-free zone. We suggest the following: Negotiations between both German states on the removal of all nuclear weapons from Germany.

3. Divided Germany has become the concentration point of the two biggest nuclear powers. We suggest that an end be made to this fatal confrontation. The victorious powers of World War II must eventually conclude peace treaties with both German states as was decided by the 1945 Potsdam Agreement. Thereafter the former allies should withdraw their occupation forces from Germany and agree on noninterference guarantees in the domestic affairs of both German states.

4. We suggest holding a great discussion on peace problems in an atmosphere of tolerance and of recognition of the right to freely express one's opinion; we suggest that all spontaneous demonstrations of the will for peace be approved and promoted. We appeal to the public and to our government to discuss and resolve the following problems:

A) Shouldn't we give up the production, sale and importation of so-called war toys?

B) Shouldn't we introduce classes on peace problems in our schools instead of military instruction courses?

C) Shouldn't we also allow social peace service instead of the current substitute military service for conscientious objectors?

D) Shouldn't we abstain from all public demonstrations of military means of power and instead use our state celebrations to demonstrate our people's will for peace?

E) Shouldn't we abstain from so-called civil defense exercises? Since there is no possibility of reasonable civil defense in nuclear war, these exercises simply make nuclear war appear to be harmless. Isn't this possibly some sort of psychological preparation for war?

5. Making peace without arms -- this does not just mean creating security for our own survival. It also means putting an end to the senseless squandering of our people's work and wealth on the production of war material and on the arming of enormous armies of young people who are thus withheld from productive work. Shouldn't we help the starving in all the world instead of continuing to make preparations for our death?

LIGHT INDUSTRY OFFICIAL ON ROBOT TECHNOLOGY

DW020857 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Summary] Klaus Morgenstern, GDR deputy minister for the light industry, said in an interview that more than 500 units of robot technology are operating in the light industry branch by now. The use of this equipment has allowed the release of more than 500 workers for other jobs and considerably facilitated the work of more than 1,000 other workers in the plants of this branch. "We could have attained even better results in 1981 had we achieved the envisaged ratio of 2.5 workers per implement." The deputy minister said that the branch is pushing robot technology in "four basic types, and 16 of these sewing robots will be tested in the readymade clothing combines in 1982." He added that the fields of use of these robots for the time being is limited to small parts such as "pocket bags, hip pockets, and trouser and sleeve parts."

Outlining how his ministry proposes to handle scientific-technical progress in its industrial branch the deputy minister said: "Perhaps it is important to note that we will no longer approve in light industry either any commitment records or any investment documents which do not contain clear data on the solutions of microelectronics and robot technology by which new processes, technologies or rationalization projects can be carried out with greater effectiveness."

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD010002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Gyula Bereczky and Jozsef Szabo commentary on church-state relations in the program "What They Say About Us"]

[Excerpts] [Berecsky] The relationship between the state and the churches in Hungary is characterized by a dialogue carried out with mutual responsibility, a constantly widening dialogue between Marxists and believers, which, beyond furthering their knowledge of each other, also helps in the development of their relations and cooperation. The overwhelming majority of believers and nonbeliervers agree with the policy pursued toward the churches in Hungary; they are satisfied with the freedom of religious practice. This, at the same time, also means that both the state and the church wish to maintain settled, calm political cooperation.

Dear listeners, we regarded it as important to state these facts in the introductory part of our conversation, because in recent weeks more and more articles have appeared in various papers suggesting that relations between the Hungarian state and the church have deteriorated and that the Polish events have played a decisive part in this.

[Szabo] The Polish events have not disturbed relations between the state and the church in our country. The leaders of the Hungarian churches joined in the appeal issued by the Red Cross and at the end of December last year they asked the clergy and the faithful to help the Polish population with their donations. At the same time -- and this is something that we are experiencing all the time: State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for Church Affairs, also spoke about this a few days ago -- professional and well informed agitation, at home and abroad, has gathered force and [word indistinct].

[Bereczky] I think this is where we have to stop to look at an article which was published in THE TIMES a few days ago. Under the title, "The Hungarian Church in Conflict," it is trying to create the impression that something has taken place in the relationship between the state and the church in Hungary. Let us look at some of the statements contained in this article: In the eyes of the Hungarian Catholic hierarchy more and more independent-thinking believers appear as irritants, criticizing the church and the state. Cardinal Lasslo Lekai has acknowledged that he is having problems with the radicals. Lekai regards his critics as fanatics and reaffirms that it was right to discipline two priests who preached pacifist sentiments. According to Western conservative Catholics, among them the pope, the Hungarian hierarchy is too willing to compromise with the state.

[Szabo] I suggest that we should begin our discussion of this article by returning, if not to the very beginning, at least to the recent past.

[Bereczky] Well, in our country the relations between the state and the church has been settled for more than 2 decades. However, the meaning and content of the settled relationship have undergone a process of development and have become a qualitatively new relationship.

[Szabo] It is very easy to demonstrate that the sense of responsibility felt for the nation and the people has deepened among the church leaders and the clergy. The respect accorded to principles and beliefs of religious people has broadened. Their participation in the realization of the program of cooperation has increased, as has their understanding of the new worries and problems which arise.

It is still true that the settlement of the disputes which arise requires thorough circumspection on the part of both the state and the church. However, most contentious issues can be settled with due regard to the shared and separate interests of both sides and through compromise. The fact that this is not merely a wish but is also the practice of cooperation is well demonstrated by the fact that there are settled and good relations between the state and the churches, and this is in the interest not only of the believers and the non-believers but also of Hungarian society as a whole.

[Bereczky] We have already mentioned during this discussion that the [words indistinct] well informed incitement has been on the increase lately.

[Szabo] There are people who are trying to prove their right by the publication of new [words indistinct].

[Bereczky] I do not think that this is the right forum for two Hungarian journalists to express their views on [words indistinct]. We regard such debates as the internal affair of the churches. Naturally, however, we cannot remain indifferent in those instances when the religious disputes mask political endeavors and thereby [words indistinct]. The state organs endeavor, with patient political work, to ensure that the (?misled) religious people should not become the victims of irresponsible elements who [words indistinct].

[Szabo] [Words indistinct] Our Constitution guarantees freedom of religious practice but the observance of the laws is compulsory for everyone. This is so in every country. There is no country in the world which would permit its laws and social norms to be transgressed under the guise of religion. Further, the declaration approved at the most recent Second Vatican Synod also points out that the religious organizations and the believers must obey lawful authority, must not violate the laws of the social order. The community of citizens has a right to protect themselves against abuses committed in the name of religious freedom.

[Bereczky] These facts -- the observance of the social rules of the game, so to speak -- have also increased the international esteem of our country as well. It is clear to everyone that the Hungarian churches resolutely condemn the kindling of the policy of cold war, the sinful theories which serve this, such as the theory of the limited nuclear war, the threats concerning the manufacture and use of the neutron bomb, the embargo and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

[Szabo] We have already referred to the fact that State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, spoke a few days ago about the decisively important issues in the cooperation between the state and the church. Let us quote from this statement, as it might provide a clear answer to the editor of THE TIMES:

In 1982 and in the years to come we shall endeavor to pursue the same policy toward the churches in an even more consistent and differentiated manner. In studying the new phenomena which arise in the changing circumstances, and in analyzing them, it is most important that the policy toward the churches should help in the even more complete realization of the party's policy of alliance. At the same time great attention must be devoted to ensure that the policy and the dissemination of the scientific world-view should manifest themselves fully at every level of our activities. Further endeavors are necessary against sectarian impatience and rigidity, and equally against unprincipled compromises. We wish to ensure that the Hungarian churches, in line with their [word indistinct], should continue to give active help to the cause of detente, disarmament and the preservation of peace.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI DELEGATION IN USSR

Arrival Reported 1 Mar

LD011248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpt] A party and state delegation of our country led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit.

The delegation was met at the Moscow airport by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union; by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and by other party and state officials.

Talks Begin

LD011732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] At 1730 Moscow time, at the Kremlin, talks began between the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic and the delegation of the Soviet Union. The delegations are led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Polish People's Republic, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

'Friendly' Meeting Noted

LD020912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] The Polish party and state delegation is continuing its official visit in the Soviet Union. A friendly meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski was held this morning in the Kremlin. The agenda envisages also further Polish-Soviet plenary talks.

More on Talks

LD012150 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar (PAP) -- Polish-Soviet plenary talks opened this afternoon at the Kremlin presided over by Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Members of the Polish delegation participating in the talks were Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk, Jozef Czyrek, Zbigniew Messner, Florian Siwicki, Marian Wozniak, Janusz Obodowski, Kazimierz Olszewski, as well as a group of advisers and experts with member of the Martial Council of National Redemption and head of the Council of Ministers' Office General Michal Janiszewski.

The Soviet party to the talks was composed of Nikolay Tikhonov, Yuriy Andropov, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Konstantin Rusakov and other senior Soviet officials.

In the evening, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government gave a reception at the Kremlin Palace in honour of the Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The reception was attended by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

Speeches were made by Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

This afternoon General Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of the Polish delegation laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum and with a minute's silence paid tribute to the great leader of the socialist revolution. They also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The arriving Polish delegation was warmly welcomed by the Secretary General of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; as well as member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau and Minister for Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko, and member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau and Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, among other personalities.

The sides thoroughly discussed the state and development prospects of the Polish-Soviet bilateral relations based on socialist internationalism, the community of fundamental interests and aims, party solidarity and mutual assistance. The sides agreed upon the undertaking of further concrete steps aimed to expand economic, trade and cultural relations between the two countries.

Poland and the Soviet Union reject imperialist dictate, undertake indispensable steps towards the diminishing of the threat of war, consolidation of peace and deepening detente. As regards international trade and economic relations, Poland and the USSR will continue to develop them with all countries on the principles of equality of rights, mutual advantage and economic purposefulness.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Brezhnev discussed current international problems and shared the view that in the present very serious international situation the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the unification of all peace forces for overcoming confrontation, harnessing the arms race and pushing back military forces of war are needed as never before.

Jaruzelski Speech in Moscow

LD012124 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Mar (PAP) -- In his dinner speech at the Kremlin tonight, PUWP First Secretary, Poland's Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski said the talks which started in Moscow today and are proceeding successfully had a special significance for the Polish party-and-state delegation and for him personally. "This is my first foreign trip since the PUWP Central Committee entrusted to me the duties of the PUWP first secretary last October," he said.

"We consider the alliance of our states, the amity between our nations, and the links between our parties a permanent and indissoluble factor. That is how things are viewed by all the patriotic and responsible forces of our nation.

"We have come to you at a moment which is exceedingly hard for our country. Poland is going through hard times at present. Last year, counterrevolutionary forces, aided by imperialist centres, brought about anarchy, piled up daily hardships in social life, and threatened the very groundwork of the Polish socialist statehood. Under the circumstances, the Martial Council for National Redemption was founded. Poland's Council of State took the decision to declare martial law. The decision was duly approved by the Polish Sejm."

"Those were hard decisions for us to take. We took them on our own as a sovereign state, being deeply convinced that they are in tune with the interests of socialist Poland and serve the cause of peace in Europe. Time has been providing confirmation of that (?they) were right. Stabilization is proceeding, though the struggle is still on.

"Our party, the Polish United Workers' Party, is a guarantee for getting the country out of the crisis. Nobody will substitute it in this respect. While fulfilling its functions as a leader in socialist building and reconstructing a Leninsit style of action, the party has been expanding its constructive cooperation with the allied parties: the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and with all patriotic forces within the nation. It is also seeking national concord on the basis of the Polish Constitution.

"The recent 7th PUWP CC Plenum was a vital step along the way towards strengthening the party. It spelled out the lines for consolidating the latter on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. It also confirmed the will to continue the general line mapped out at the 9th PUWP Congress, the line of defending and consolidating socialism.

"We appreciate the internationalist stand which the CPSU and all other brotherly parties in countries of real socialism took with respect to the developments in Poland. We are glad that our problems and our decisions were received with understanding. The credit of confidence, [word indistinct] that we can ourselves cope with the threat and do so in a way suitable for the circumstances were particularly precious.

"Poland is facing a very hard economic situation at the moment. The effects have been accumulating of willful errors committed over the past decade and especially of the destructive actions by the opponent over the last ten-odd months. The economic sanctions imposed on Poland by the U.S. administration and by some of other Western governments acting under U.S. pressure have considerably complicated our situation."

"Against this backdrop, we can ever more clearly see the immense importance to the irreplaceable internationalist aid from the Soviet Union and the understanding for our hardship shown by other socialist countries. Without this aid and without a fundamental expansion of our cooperation within the CMEA we would be unable to emerge from the crisis. Obviously, we do know that our own efforts, better utilization of all possibilities and all available resources must be decisive here. However, our economy needs a strong extra stimulus to let it promptly recover equilibrium and get rid of ailments. The Soviet aid is this kind of stimulus.

"(?We want) to express warm thanks to the Soviet nation, the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and personally to you, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, for that aid.

"Poland has recently become a target for an aggressive propaganda campaign, slander, and inadmissible pressure, which are humiliating to our nation and to the sovereignty of our state. The object is clear enough: It is search for a pretext to undermine the alignment of forces in order to gain advantage and an attempt to dismantle the socialist commonwealth."

"Poland is not going to (?abandon) the road of socialism. She is also not going to be a weak link of it. Our working class, working people feel attached to the [words indistinct] and are confident that we will overcome the hardships and induce rebirth of the homeland's wellbeing. The Polish nation has more than once (?proved its patriotism). Never in history has it yielded to (?foreign) pressure. Likewise, it is not going to yield to it today. Through peace and constructive work it will manifest its prudence, confirm its due place in the socialist political, defence, and economic system and among nations in Europe.

"At the end of the present century, the world has again come to face great threats. We appreciate the constructive stand taken by many of the developing countries, which favours peace. We also expect that forces of reason and realism in the West will resume the mutually beneficial policy of detente, in defiance of the advocates of confrontation.

"The international prestige and (?consistently peaceful) policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state play a huge (?historic) role, and this is particularly true of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's personal contribution, initiatives, and arduous commitment to the cause of peace. The talks we had today provide a telling proof of that."

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet materials on the activities of the party-state delegation in Moscow headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, see the 2 March and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

MEDIA COMMENTARY ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO USSR

RZECZPOSPOLITA on Alliance

LD011256 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Mar 82

["A Reliable Alliance" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar (PAP) -- The visit to the Soviet Union by the Polish party and state delegation will be of great importance both in the sphere of political and economic relations and on the global scale of international politics, RZECZPOSPOLITA writes in a commentary.

We are experiencing a difficult period, the author of the commentary continues. The Washington administration is mobilizing all forces in the West which are hostile to detente and socialism for political and economic blackmail of Poland. Economic sanctions and restrictions have been directed against Poland not to humiliate us but to destroy us economically. And for this reason we must make a daily assessment -- detailed and precise -- of our international cooperation. And this assessment shows clearly the gravity of the consequences which Western sanctions and restrictions would have if it were not for our friends' assistance.

The Soviet Union has decided to deliver a large part of its supplies of raw and other materials in the first and second quarters of this year, in other words, at the most difficult time for our national economy. Despite the extent of our debts -- amounting to nearly R5 billion -- we have been provided with fresh credit worth R2.7 billion to purchase the necessary raw materials. As Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his speech to the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, Leonid Brezhnev recently gave news of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's decision on the question of additional deliveries of raw and other materials, which will provide uninterrupted work for hundreds of Polish enterprises.

Consequently, this is not aid dictated by short-term considerations, designed to bring one-sided benefit or to place the partner in a position of dependence. It is an immutable factor of cooperation -- cooperation based on the principles of internationalism and the fraternal relations between the socialist states.

Economic cooperation with the land of the Soviets has in the past and will continue to be the principal factor of our country's development and the basis for the existence of many branches of our industry and commerce.

We are experiencing a difficult period, but we look to the future with hope. We believe that we will surmount our difficulties and that we will overcome the crisis despite all the internal and external obstacles. We also recognize that this would be impossible without our friends' cooperation and assistance.

The Polish delegation's visit to the Soviet Union will also be of great political importance. It stresses that all attempts to isolate Poland internationally are doomed to failure.

The alliance with the Soviet Union and our membership of the community of socialist states stengthen our international standing, our sovereignty and our ability to defend our interests. The problems which Poland is solving, as the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo to the seventh plenum says, have become the object of international action by the United States designed to isolate our country, weaken us economically and force us to make decisions which suit Western countries which have not abandoned hope that it might be possible to change Poland's state system.

This is the hope of those forces which are counting on being able to get Poland to leave the community of socialist states.

This is a vain hope. The decisions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the proceedings of the latest session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic have confirmed once again our will to pursue the line of socialist renewal. This is so that a strong and sturdy Poland may remain a reliable link in the socialist community.

Aims of Visit Discussed

LD011432 Warsaw International Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpts] As you heard in the news, a Polish delegation led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski has (?opened) a visit to Moscow. Here is a comment by Ryszard Wojna:

The visit seems to be one of the most important events in the 37-year-long history of Polish-Soviet relations after the Second World War. This is for several reasons:

First of all, the Poland represented by Wojciech Jaruzelski in Moscow is not the same Poland which was represented by Edward Gierek when he conferred with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea in August, 1980. In the wake of the workers' protest, a justified protest which under the pressure of the opposition forces as well as the various antisocialist and anti-Soviet centers in the West developed into an open political crisis, Poland has been the scene of serious upheavals and transformations over the past 18 months. Some of those transformations are of a lasting character and constitute part and parcel of a major program of reform which the Polish United Workers' Party describes as renewal or socialist revival. But, alongside the positive transformations, the past 18 months have seen numerous phenomena endangering the stability of the Polish state, the country's internal peace, as well as its socialist foundations.

These negative phenomena not only made Poland a weaker state, they also lay heavily on the cohesion within the Warsaw Treaty, disorganized cooperation within Comecon, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and constituted a potential threat in the assessment of our allies to the entire socialist community.

All this was taking place at a time when the American administration was undertaking fresh decisions on armaments and exerted pressure on its European allies in NATO to follow suit. The international situation was deteriorating and there was much to indicate that some American circles chose to use Poland's difficulties as an anti-Soviet instrument.

It seems that the international aspect will figure prominently in the Polish-Soviet talks in Moscow. This is particularly important considering the unprecedented campaign launched by the West against the sovereign authorities of the Polish state. Using the so-called Polish argument, United States representatives are blocking progress in the majority of current international conferences in Madrid, Geneva and Vienna. Poland, for whom the safeguarding of peace has always been the supreme foreign policy objective, is determined to do her utmost together with her allies not to let the antidetente forces use Poland's difficulties as an instrument directed against international cooperation.

Economic collaboration is also expected to be devoted much attention in the Polish-Soviet talks. The Western states have resorted to economic sanctions with a view to fomenting social tensions in Poland and making it more difficult to overcome the economic and, therefore, also the political crisis. Under the circumstances, Poland has to turn for assistance to the socialist countries which have been supplying Poland with goods over and above the previously agreed amounts. Raw materials are of primary importance. These are in short supply and Poland lacks hard currency to make purchases in the West.

Last week a large group of Soviet economic officials toured Poland to get acquainted with Poland's economic plans and needs. The outcome of the contacts they had will be presented during the top-level Moscow talks. (?Those) people are attaching great importance to the present visit, aware that without vast foreign aid the hardships of daily life won't be eliminated for many years to come. The West, despite the declarations of sympathy and friendship, would like to see those hardships further aggravated, and hence the eyes of so many Poles are turning to the country's socialist allies.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Comment

LD020918 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 2 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP) -- In connection with the visit of the Polish party-state delegation to Moscow, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"The visit of the official Polish party-state delegation to Moscow taking place in the 12th week of martial law in our country has certainly surprised nobody. For ever since the birth of the Polish People's Republic the two countries have been linked by cordial ties of all-round cooperation and mutual assistance expressed, among other things, by meetings of party and state leaders, as a rule taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding."

The daily underlined that the alliance between our two countries is based on unshakeable foundations of common most vital national and state interests, common bases of the socio-economic system and first of all, on the common Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialist international solidarity. "The durability of the ties resting on these foundations has been borne out by the experience of the past decades of postwar cooperation during which the brotherhood-in-arms established during victorious battles against the common Hitlerite enemy has also proved its worth on the peaceful fronts of socialist construction," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

PERSPEKTYWY SEES HYPOCRISY IN REAGAN MORALITY

LD272306 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 27 Feb 82

["Two Measures of Reagan's Morality" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP) -- "Ronald Reagan is ready to act any role. Even that of a defender of human rights in general, and that of the Poles in particular. One day he is praying that 'Poland be Poland' protesting against the proclamation of martial law in our country, condemning the suspension of civil rights and announcing economic sanctions, and the next day he is praising the El Salvador regime for the courageous way in which they are managing to violate all rights," wrote Wojciech Zielinski in a commentary published in the PERSPEKTYWY weekly.

The U.S. President made laughing stock not only of us but also of the citizens of the United States and other countries whom he had ordered to believe his words. In the case of dictators who are on friendly terms with the U.S., Reagan is capable of forgiving much while persenting the the worst possible light the nature and intentions of governments who are on the other side of the ideological barrier. For this reason Washington had decided to introduce the Polish issue on the agenda of the U.N. Human Rights Commission debate although according to the earlier agreed agenda, the discussion was to focus on the observance of human rights mainly in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador, Chile and Guatemala.

Along with propaganda advantages, the concept of human rights defence offered numerous practical qualities -- it was an instrument of influencing governments, correcting their policies towards a line that would be acceptable for Washington.

Most hopes were linked with the way it would affect the socialist countries. In this case it was supposed to contribute to a "preinforcement of liberal trends" and a gradual dissembling of the system. Western politicians began to pay so much attention to human rights in socialism that they lost interest in what was happening to them in their own countries, PERSPEKTYWY said.

BREZHNEV'S DISARMAMENT TALKS PROPOSAL SUPPORTED

LD020924 Warsaw PAP in English 0839 GMT 2 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Mar (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed the importance of the recent statement by Leonid Brezhnev on Soviet Union's unchanging readiness to hold disarmament negotiations.

The daily wrote: "The East-West relations are now bad. They are deteriorating also because people surrounding Reagan believe that this might be profitable. They ignore the supreme interest which is the preservation of peace, and do not heed the warnings of West European allies. Equally, they refuse to take note of analyses which show that the United States cannot win the confrontation.

"Against this background, of particular importance is Leonid Brezhnev's statement made a week ago reiterating the unchanging readiness of the Soviet Union to negotiate, as well as yesterday's reply to the peace appeal from Japanese writers. This applies both to strategic questions and those of Soviet-American relations. The Soviet leader recalled that now it was America's turn.

"There are different forms of dialogue, but most important is the permanence of contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States, for it is on these contacts that peace on this planet depends," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY in conclusion.

RAKOWSKI ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD011812 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 1 Mar (PAP) -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski arrived in Havana today to chair the Polish delegation for the 9th session of the Polish-Cuban Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Poland's deputy prime minister was welcomed at the Havana Airport Jose Marti by Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Cuba Diocles Torralba and other Cuban officials.

The 9th session of the Polish-Cuban commission started in Havana also today.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY LIFTS RESTRICTIONS

LD012200 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 1 Mar 82

["Communique of Internal Ministry" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar (PAP) -- The minister of internal affairs ordered as of March 1 to lift the obligation of obtaining permission for changing the place of permanent or temporary residence all over Poland except the border zone. The following are exempted from the duty of obtaining permission for changing the place of residence in the border zone:

"Those envisaged for medical treatment, directed to sanatoria and rest houses;

-- Participants of package tours;

-- Participants of culture, educational and sports events;

-- People over sixty and children under ten;

As far as the regulations on changing the place of residence by citizens are concerned, the legal status prior to December 13 has been restored.

The minister of internal affairs has also lifted the following limitations all over Poland as of March 1:

-- Curfew for taxi drivers;

-- The obligation to obtain permission to organize courses by the operating social organizations if the purpose of a course is job retraining or preparing to definite jobs as well as the raising of service and housekeeping skills.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Publishing Co-op Hears Olszowski

LD012324 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2145 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] A session of the Council of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Publishing Cooperative [RSW] has taken place. It was chaired by Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee. The subjects of the conference were: the state of work on the economic reform at the RSW together with information on the implementation of the economic-financial system of the reform, and the principal problems of the cooperative in the current year.

As far as the reform is concerned, it was decided to leave the final solutions until the time when the Sejm passes the law on cooperatives and their associations. Difficulties connected with paper supply, rationalization of imports, the reader's market and utilization of production potential were also discussed. Special attention was devoted to the need to increase book production by 25 percent.

Opalko Meeting in Krosno

LD012224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The recovery of the cohesion of the party ranks, moral and ideological rebirth, and regaining prestige in society are the fundamental tasks facing all the organizations of the party and its authorities at all levels. Ways of implementing these tasks in the work of the voivodship party organization provided the subject of discussion at the plenary session of the voivodship committee of the PZPR in Krosno. The basis of the debate was provided by the decisions of the seventh plenum of the Central Committee and by the assessment of the social, political and economic situation in the region.

The session has been attended by member of the Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship Committee Stanislaw Opalko. Speakers in the discussion referred to the chance offered by the setting up of the civic committees of national salvation. These committees are already functioning at several scores of industrial enterprises and public and professional centers.

SIWAK COMMENTS ON INTERNEES, PARTY PURGE

LD012150 Paris Domestic Service in French 1820 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Magazine program presented by Didier Ades in which journalist Michel Barthelemy recounts his impressions of a "recent" journey to Poland; Siwak remarks in Polish fading into superimposed French translation]

[Excerpts] [Ades] Michel Barthelemy, have the authorities now more or less defined their attitude toward the internees?

[Barthelemy] On this point, I propose that we listen to Albin Siwak who is an influential member of the PZPR Politburo. In giving me this interview, his first to a Western journalist, he talks about the question of the internees.

[Begin Siwak recording] Among the internees it seems to me tht there is a large number of people who should be pleased, with whom we must talk. They are not all enemies of socialism, enemies of the party. As for those who led the country to ruin in a premediated way, a certain number of them should be put on trial. They must be tried for what they did during the 16 months as should those people who led the country to tragedy. That being said, a distinction must certainly be made between these people. The same measures cannot be applied to all the internees. Among them are a large proportion of misled people who should be released. In my opinion, they must be allowed to work and by their work show whose side they are on. [end recording]

[Barthelemy] It is interesting to hear what Albin Siwak thinks of Walesa.

[Begin recording] During the first weeks, the first days, Walesa played the part of a leader, leader of the workers. Even before 13 December he stressed, particularly on 12 June 1980, during a [words indistinct] of the union, that Poland was a powder keg ready to explode. The discontent of the Polish people was so intense that an explosion was imminent.

Coming back to Walesa, had it not been Walesa it would have been someone else, or another group of men. During the first few days people saw that Walesa was authentic, a worker, a simple man who expressed the wishes of the workers. Later on it was other voices which inspired him. His words were not his own but those of political activists involved in political affairs. [end recording]

[Barthelemy] There is a struggle in the party. This was evident before and during the plenum. There is a struggle between the hardliners -- we heard Albin Siwak just now and we will hear his again in a moment -- and the moderates. The hardliners condemn the actions of the moderates or liberals -- all these terms should be put in quotation marks -- over the period from August 1980, when Solidairty came into being, up to the time that Jaruzelski became first secretary of the PZPR, that is the whole Stanislaw Kania period. The hardliners condemn the Kania line of socialist renewal and they hold him responsible -- you will hear Albin Siwak -- for the catastrophe in Poland and for Jaruzelski being obliged to declare martial law. Here is Albin Siwak:

[Begin recording] The party must consolidate, build itself up and purge itself. This is a very important matter. We have misled some of the party people and we should stretch out our hands to them. However, there are also people in the party whom we should expel. When the party has recovered and been purged it must work out a program which will carry the nation. This purge could take a great deal of time because it will not take place in the same way in all cells. There are cells where the purge is progressing well, cells which know how to carry out the purge program, but there are also misled cells to which outsiders should be sent to help them, to settle who is right and who is wrong, because, you know, relations, familiarity, comradely relations often mean that this process is not taking place as it should. I have always said that it is not possible to purge the party starting from its base because that would be like sweeping a staircase starting at the bottom. That way, you would never sweep away the rubbish. [end recording]

CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN VIEWS TASKS

AU261411 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Feb 82 pp 1,2

[PAP correspondent Adol Reut interview with Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission: "We Work for The Party's Benefit Only" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The purpose of the interview carried out by the PAP correspondent with Kazimierz Morawski is to illustrate the important role played by control bodies in the functioning of the party. Today that role is not just theory.

[Question] Party members seem to think the Auditing Commisions' task is to give a vote of confidence to retiring authorities and to control the fiscal economy....

[Answer] In the past it might have been so indeed, but what we have been trying to do since the Ninth PZPR Congress, with more or less success, is to win back the proper place for auditing and control bodies, the conditions for doing this are favorable now.

[Question] The party's control functions have weakened in the past few years, which no doubt has contributed to the profound crisis that is now harassing the party. What are your views on that?

[Answer] This is a subject in itself. I take the view that if the party is going to correctly discharge its leading function in the state and its leading role in society it must be consistent, effective and honest in observing the principles of continuous control of its own actions in all spheres. It must by any means subject itself -- I have in mind the party apparatus — to this control and understand its basic significance. The statute adopted by the ninth party congress, which is certainly a very democratic statute, has created for the first time a cohesive system of control.

[Question] Theoretically that system is correct and attractive, but what about its practical functioning in the past 6 months?

[Answer] Frankly, we are just at the beginning of the road, but what is important is that the Auditing Commission's aktivs are becoming increasingly convinced that they should and could achieve much benefit for the party by implementing control and analysis tasks. The point is that this conviction is universal not only within the control apparatus, but among all party members as well, because it is the party members who can exploit the statutory control prerogatives, which are more extensive than before. Unfortunately, there is still little realization that control duties and possibilities devolve primarily on the meetings of party organizations and on the elected bodies of all levels. There is also another aspect to this problem: The lack of the ingrained habit to control. This is responsible for the wrong assessment of what a given party organization or body has done and what it has not done. He who cannot see the right proportions cannot see the truth and is unable to objectively evaluate what is good and what is bad, and to ensure that the correct line is followed.

[Question] Why is this so?

[Answer] First, people are used to certain practices developed over many years, which it is impossible to eradicate all at once. Second, people are afraid -- often justifiably -- that comprehensive analyses will bring to light errors involving, for example, failure to implement resolutions and to promptly deal with various proposals and postulates. Third, which is probably most important, people do not understand the nature, forms and aims of the Auditing Commissions' activities. It should be clearly stated that we are not a prosecuting body, because this is the job of other institutions. What we do is to help the party correctly implement resolutions and observe the statute, and to promote whatever favors rehabilitatation of the party line. We do this as an advisory body, seeking to anticipate the course of events. The Auditing Commissions' key task is to do everything necessary to ensure that party bodies maintain the party's correct line in all spheres.

[Question] What is now your commission's primary task?

[Answer] Aware of the great importance of correct and penetrating control in connection with eliminating irregularities, the Central Auditing Commission has introduced and is planning to extend control in the spheres that are of special significance for the rapid regeneration of the party's strength and social trust.

In the coming weeks and months we plan to analyze and control issues such as the style and way in which party organizations function under martial law. We also want to analyse party activities in favor of ideologically, politically and organizationally strengthening the PZPR ranks and to check on the functioning of the new regional centers of party work and the circulation of political information among party bodies, the plant committees and the basic party organizations. We are also interested in the fiscal economy, the distribution of funds and so on.

[Question] I think that in order to understand the control functions within the party one should be told how the Central Auditing Commission is controlled.

[Answer] Like every party member, every member of the commission is subjected to control with regard to his attitudes, views and work, which is done by his own party organization. As for me, I am controlled by the Budostal party organization in Nowa Huta, which elected me as a delegate to the ninth party congress. I have attended all the meetings of that organization, except one. Such participation is to me not only a duty, but also a necessity in order to be as close as possible to the true problems experienced by party members. This is also the view of other members of our commission. Participation in the activities of one's own party organization is of value for any party member because he is able to directly confront theory with practice and the party resolutions, and with feelings of the party masses. There are and there can be no divisions in the party into those "anointed" for power and those who have to fetch and carry. What the party needs is to promote dialogue in which truth is the basic argument. We need truth and we need to fight for the truth of the facts and not for illusions in order to establish the dialogue between the apparatus of power and the people, and in order to make the silent majority shed its silence. It is necessary -- especially now when historical accounts are being settled -- to base government on true possibilities and not on popular illusions. This is uncompromising truth. Control activities seek to achieve and serve it.

PZPR ROLE IN ACHIEVING NATIONAL AGREEMENT VIEWED

AU261532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Zygmunt Galecki commentary: "A Formula for Agreement"]

[Text] In the last few months our party has been consistently reminding people of the fundamental ideological and political principles of People's Poland. We have been defending a strong and stable people's authority, seeing in this the basis for a lasting sovereign fatherland.

We have been defending it, knowing it to be true that democracy and executive authority are things which help create an effective sociopolitical system. A weakening in one of them leads to public life becoming anarchic or at any rate to the dictate of bureaucracy.

We know today that our openness and conviction of the necessity for dialogue and reform have been exploited and have become the basis for a constructive plan to overthrow our socialist state.

We know that the ones who played this game, made unrealistic demands and worked out a system of extortion were not identified in time with the masses of members who supported them and who were guided only by their emotions.

And it is easy to perceive that we did not have enough political determination, organizational nature and boldness to defend our rights with intransigence.

The lesson learned during the past 12 months and more was a bitter lesson. However, this bitterness does not change and draw a line through our way of thinking and the ways of developing socialist Poland which have been worked out at the ninth party congress. It also does not make the two most important problems that we will have to solve seem less important. I mean the necessity of clearly forming an ideological and moral aspect for the party and of working out a formula for national agreement.

One can come across accusations that sharpening, specifying or even stiffening party moral and ideological norms narrows the scope of dialogue and the possibility of national agreement. It leads to political hermitism and frightens people off with its radicalism.

I am convinced that this kind of reasoning is a grave mistake. What is more, I feel that a clear ideological platform for the party that adheres to principles is a basic and essential condition so that the idea of national agreement may socially and politically come into existence. Ideological and organizational determination inside the party does not contradict its openness to dialogue and cooperation.

The concept of national agreement assumes and demands clearsightedness and perceptiveness on the part of those taking part in it. Nothing deters people from dialogue more than a speaker's dull aspect, nothing makes it more unreliable than ideological and political vaccillation and nothing makes the signed agreements look more like an illusion than changeability in the views and convictions of its signatories. Reliability is the social appraisal of our deeds and achievements and these stem from the ideological and moral attitude of those who fulfill them.

This is a principle of our understanding of the idea of national agreement and of dialogue. Such is the party formula for agreement.

Basic determining factors in agreement are the political principles of socialist Poland and the basic political principles of the Polish raison d'etre. The PZPR is the heir to the thought of the Polish social left wing and the century-old traditions of the Polish workers movement. It is the political carrier of the basic ideological principles of socialism as well as the builder of modern political thought and creator of the socio-economic transformations in our country.

These factors make it responsible for the fate of the country and give it a place in Poland's political life, thereby determining its role in formulating national agreement.

The party's leadership role in the sociopolitical structure of the country demands a new definition of ideological, moral and social principles and guidelines after the period of ideological and moral confusion, at a time we are facing an up to now unexpected political and economic crisis eye to eye.

This is essential on account of the party members who demand that their ideological attitudes and world outlook be confirmed, and also on account of our partners in national dialogue, for whom the party's ideological and moral framework is a measure of its intention.

This urgent social need may be fulfilled only by what General Jaruzelski said is "the same party but not like it was before".

It is the same party because it acts in accordance with the principles of Marxist-Leninist thought and is guided in its activity to implement the principles of a socialist political and social system.

It is not like it was before because it rejects the opportunistic and primitive analysis of social reality, and expels from its ranks ideological dullness, smugness, eagerness for gain and careerism.

It is the same party because it refers back to the traditions of the Polish workers movement and the almost 38-year-old history of People's Poland.

It is not like it was before because in its activity it erects a dam against the dictate of bureaucratic soullessness and guarantees that the community is properly treated. It considers its leadership role above all as a role of service toward the nation.

The party wants to be explicit and honest in the eyes of its partners. It wants to lead dialogue full of trust that everyone's intention is the good of the country. In return, it expects trust, sincerity and openness.

In presenting merely the outline and selected problems of the party formula for cooperation, I hope that the awareness of party members and the political maturity and experience gained by party cells of all levels are employed in devising this formula in such a way that it meets our society's political and social expectations.

Right now this is the key to solving our Polish national problems.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE FOP ZSMP CONGRESS

LD010108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Preparations are continuing for the constitutional congress of the Socialist Union of Polish Youth [ZSMP]. A 3-day session of the congress commission of the ZSMP has ended in Lodz. Draft fundamental programmatic documents were worked out and organizational assumptions of the congress were prepared at the session. The constitutional congress of the ZSMP will open on 17 March in Warsaw, on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the first Socialist Union of Polish Youth.

TORUN CLUB DISCUSSES FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS

Ciosek Attends Discussion

LD012255 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2145 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The proposals of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs, which have been presented to the public, have sparked a general social debate on the future and the concept of the union movement. The regular meeting of the TRYBUNA LUDU Discussion Club in Torun was devoted to this subject. Stanislaw Ciosek, Minister of Trade Union Affairs, participated.

Participants in the discussion unanimously stressed the need for a strong union movement that would represent the workers' interests well, but which would be organized on industrial [branzowe] principles and free of political aspirations.

It was pointed out that unions are needed that will, by protecting workers' rights, support the socialist state. Similar discussion meetings also took place at the (Thorez) mine, (Fasty) cotton industry enterprise and Woltex enterprise, among others.

Right to Strike Supported

LD012257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Minister of Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek participated in a meeting in Torun of the TRYBUNA LUDU Discussion Club on the future of the trade union movement.

During the discussion the view prevailed that strikes are a phenomenon contradictory to the essence of the socialist political order. Nevertheless, the legal inclusion of the right to strike in the bill on the trade unions was supported, in view of the present state of social awareness.

WARSAW COMMENTARY VIEWS FUTURE TRADE UNIONS

LD281726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0706 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Marek Lewicki commentary]

[Excerpts] The discussion about the future shape of the trade union movement in Poland is spreading to increasingly broad circles.

Voicing their opinions in this discussion are members of Solidarity, members of the Industrial Branch and Autonomous trade unions, members of the PZPR and the other parties, and people with no party affiliation. The decisive majority of those participating in this discussion are asking themselves how one can reconcile the authenticity and self-governing nature of the unions with the obvious necessity of having to cooperate with the remaining elements of the state organism.

You see, the experiences of the 16 months between August 1980 and December 1981 have proven beyond any shadow of a doubt that the effectiveness of Poland as a superenterprise, putting the stamp of "Made in Poland" on its products, depends on how much every element of its structure contributes to the success of the whole. The consequences of the lack of [word indistinct] understood in this way have had a catastrophic effect both on the functioning of the country and on the life of everyone of us. The resolution of the seventh plenum unambiguously defined the party's stance in this discussion.

Of course, champions of antisocialist forces both in Poland and abroad kicked up a fuss, saying that this is a camoufalged attack on Solidarity and that this is an expression of the authorities' aspiration to put the trade union movement under party control. One would like to cry out to this: Man, let's not get carried away.

I have in front of me a brochure entitled "Protocols of the Agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie -- Statute of the NSZZ Solidarity." The national publishing agency published 200,000 copies of this. It was possible to buy this brochure in any newsstand. Let us remind you of the first paragraph of the statute.

A professional organization is being formed called the "Independent Self-Governing Trade Union, Solidarity," to be referred to subsequently as the "union." In keeping with the principles expressed in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, which was ratified by the Polish People's Republic in conventions No 87 and No 98 of the International Labor Organization and, in the first part, points one and seven of the agreement concluded in Gdansk by the interfactory strike committee and the government commission -- refer to the enclosure -- the union will develop activities to defend the workers' interests and implement their material, social and cultural needs. So I am looking at the enclosure which forms an integral part of the statute, and I read in it: By creating new, independent and self-governing trade unions, the interfactory strike committee states that they will observe the principles defined in the Polish People's Republic Constitution. The new trade unions will defend the social and material interests of workers and they do not intend to fulfill the role of a political party. They are based on the principle of the social ownership of the means of production which forms the foundation of Poland's socialist system, by recognizing that the PZPR plays the leading role in the state and by not undermining the system of international alliances, their aim is to ensure that working people have the appropriate means of supervision, of expressing their opinions and of defending their interests.

If one compares the two texts quote above, the one taken from the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee and the one from the Solidarity statute, one is struck by their full identity of views. The only problem is that what Poland needs right now is not so much uniformity in what is said but uniformity in what is done, and it is precisely this uniformity between statute commitments and practical activity that was lacking in Solidarity. This is why today, when we rebuild the trade union movement, we must think about the guarantees which will ensure that this movement will not turn against the well-being of all Poles and against the strength and effectiveness of our socialist state.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CITES JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON TU LAW

LD271004 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 27 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY today interviewed Dr Jan Brol, the Justice Ministry's department director who was secretary of the Council of State's team appointed (?in) 1980 to draw up a draft law on the trade unions.

Making a reservation that the proposed solutions of the draft may change in effect of the current social discussion on the subject, Dr Brol pointed to one of the proposed legal norms under which if a given trade union organ is found to engage in actions incompatible with the law, the court would give that organ a three-month deadline for readjustment to the laws in force. If the court action brings no effect, it would be followed by either fines as a form of penalizing the individual members of a given trade union organ, or the court's demand for new elections to the given union's organ to be held within a definite deadline, with the failure to comply giving the court the right to suspend the organ's activity.

Dr Brol said further that the draft stipulates that a strike may be proclaimed only in case of a dispute over economic and welfare interests of the working people resulting from [word indistinct] related to their employment contract. This rules out the possibility of proclaiming strikes of political character, he said.

TV DESCRIBES SUBVERSIVE SOLIDARITY ACTIVITY

LD012230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Mar 82

[TExt] The film material which we shall now show you contains documents and publications of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN]. Its leaders are now answering for their activity before the courts.

[Second voice] The annulment of the Yalta agreements and the overthrow of the authorities and the PZPR are the main theses of a brochure produced illegally last autumn by Leczek Moczulski, entitled; Revolution Without Revolution. It became the catechism of the KPN, which was being set up at this time.

At the beginning of 1981, the activity of the KPN grew considerably in Katowice Voivodship. Thanks to Solidarity member Teresa Baranowska, KPN activity was joined by extremist activists as well as by some full time employees of Solidarity, which at that time still stood officially on union ground. Nor were the leaders of the Katowice interfactory founding committee, Andrzej Rozplochowski, Jan Gorny and Henryk (Strzubka) missing here. On the basis of the legal cells of Solidarity, a clandestine organizational structure of the KPN came into being.

In the Katowice, Bielsko-Biala and Czestochowa Voivodship the fifth region of the KPN, led by Henryk (Strzubka); on the territory of the Katowice Voivodship, the region headed by Jozef Zajkowski; in the larger cities, 12 regions. [passage as heard] Later, a paramilitary vigilante group was also created, the KPN guard of protection and order; its composition: patrols, sections, teams and groups. At the head of the guard, the chief of the propaganda distribution section of the Slask-Dabrowa region of Solidarity, Tadeusz Buranowski.

Availing themselves of the printing machines of Katowice Solidarity the KPN duplicated their own program documents, identity cards, anti-Soviet leaflets, posters and brochures, as well as sets of photos which allegedly defalsified the history of Poland. They accumulated them in union reading rooms and libraries, sold them in the streets, posted them up on the walls of houses. They propagated antistate slogans at Solidarity meetings which they helped to arrange, at meetings with various milieus, lectures at colleges, on so-called freedom marches, under the organization's banners. A frequent guest at these events was Maria Moczulska, wife of the founder of the KPN.

Under the hallmark of the trade union, the KPN presented its own, precisely worked out concept of settling accounts with the reds, and scenarios for assuming power. They spoke of the need for victims. After the consolidation of the KPN within the Slask-Dabrowa structure of Solidarity, the KPN set about creating its own milieu-linked anticommunist organizations: among others, the committees for the defense of political prisoners, and the Independent Students' Association.

The culmination of this tactic was the setting up in Katowice, in August last year, of the Polish Social Democratic Party [PPSD] with Andrzej Sikorski, Barnard Ziomko and Ryszard Borys at its head. Inasmuch as the KPN defined itself as a social opposition movement, the PPSD was to be a legal, anticommunist political party, an instrument for a takeover of power.

These are just a few of the facts which demonstrate how the apolitical, according to its statute, Solidarity became the driving force behind subversive activity directed against the people's state.

MILITIA REPORTS FALL IN 'SPECULATIVE' CRIMES

LD011200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] As Citizens' Militia organs report, there was a fall in crimes of a speculative nature last week. As a result of a check on socialized trade establishments and catering establishments, in private trading establishments and in bazaars and markets, 242 initial proceedings have been instigated, 70 findings have been sent to magistrates courts and 419 people have been fined. Among the uncovered crimes, the most frequent was the stockpiling of goods in amounts disporportionate to requirements with a view to selling them at a speculative price.

PLANNING COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON SANCTIONS

PM261531 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Feb 82 pp 1,5

[Henryk Borucinski PAP interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairmar of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission: "Economic Sanctions Can Boomerang" -- date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Minister, how can economic sanctions against Poland be explained?

[Answer] One of the keys to understanding U.S. foreign policy can be found in a book written by former U.S. President Richard Nixon entitled "The Real War." In that book you come across, for instance, such statements as "world war III began before World War II ended" and "world war III is the first really global war and the first really total war." After reading this book, which deals with the fundamental principles of American foreign policy, it is easier to understand why the circles which determine U.S. policy inspired the events which took place in Poland.

Because of our economic and population potential we were best suited for the purpose of implementing the task which the above-mentioned American political circles have set for themselves, namely weakening the entire socialist camp, resuming the role of political and economic leader of the Western world, reducing the importance of leftwing parties in Western countries and reducing the socialist countries' influence on the so-called Third World.

[Question] Minister, has the United States really lost the role of leader of the world's capitalist economy? Maybe this is a premature thesis?

[Answer] The United States still occupies a predominant position in the financial sphere and has even strengthened it. However, that country's role in the sphere of international division of labor has gradually been decreasing. During the 1963-1980 period the U.S. share of world exports fell some 3 percent whereas the joint share of Japan and the EEC rose some 6 percent and was nearly three times as big as the U.S. share. At the same time, the United States has been unable -- as GATT's international trade annual for 1980-1981 emphasizes -- to resolve such problems as structural unemployment, which now exceeds 8 percent....

[Question] Until recently such a percentage was deemed to denote a crisis....

[Answer] This view has not changed. Among other problems is a persistent deficit in the public sector -- a consequence of armaments -- together with considerable dependence on imported energy and a general economic development rate lower than that of the EEC and Japan. The U.S. administration has, therefore, to boost its economy, and since the armaments lobby is especially influential there, the economy is being boosted by means of armaments. The international situation has served as a pretext for doing this.

[Question] At this point the Polish connection becomes apparent....

[Answer] Exactly. The introduction of martial law in Poland has shown that the previous, quite impatient expectation in the United States and some other Western countries of an end to chaos in our country was merely a feint. In fact, since 13 December Poland has ceased to be the place where American foreign policy aims are implemented, and that is why such severe sanctions have been imposed on Poland and the USSR. These sanctions were propped up by the recent American-style television show.

[Question] Have these sanctions been imposed as a "punishment," or do they represent further efforts to influence the course of events in Poland?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the latter. It is clear that the United States hopes for a complete economic breakdown in our country and, consequently, a manifestation of social discontent as well as a chain reaction, because the economic situation in Poland has some bearing on the economies of other socialist countries. It is symptomatic that the American sanctions, in fact, mainly concerned food, even though so much is being said about humanitarianism there....

[Question] Minister, let us go back to Polish problems. Our share in the international division of labor has also been reduced, and we have difficulties with respect to supplies of oil and other basic raw materials for our economy as well as in the employment sphere. How will our situation be affected by the sanctions imposed by certain Western countries?

[Answer] These restrictions have had severe short term consequences as well as consequences which may lead to some longer-lasting changes in both our own and European economies. In the first category should be placed restrictions concerning food purchases by Poland. As a result of American decisions, we have lost this year 170,000 tons of fish hitherto caught in U.S. waters, we have to liquidate a considerable proportion of broiler farming which, as we know, has been based for technological reasons on American corn, and furthermore we are no longer able to purchase some other foods, including grain, on credit. So those are very painful steps as far as we are concerned, which will adversely affect the living standard of our country's population. As a result of the refusal to allow us further credits we will be unable to purchase raw materials and semifinished goods for production, so market supplies will suffer and our export opportunities will be reduced. These economic consequences of the restrictions may also lead to complications in the social sphere, and this indeed is what the United States and certain NATO countries hope for. This is why I believe that it is extremely important to tell the public who has introduced restrictions and what their real objective is.

[Question] There is a danger that we may forget about the main cause of our difficulties, namely our past economic decisions. Western political circles hostile to us have merely been taking advantage of the situation in which we landed ourselves.

[Answer] You can neither put the question in that way nor assess the situation in that manner. After all, in addition to obvious mistakes in the sphere of economic policy in the seventies, what essentially unsettled our economy in 1980-1981 were undoubtedly various activities by extremist forces inspired from abroad.

Learning from past experience, we must consistently implement a sensible economic reform which will strengthen the socialist system. This is the first point. And as far as consequences of restrictions are concerned, I would like to emphasize that such restrictions are never effective in the long run and indeed may create many difficulties and worries for us temporarily. The financial blockade of Poland will make it more difficult for us to repay credits and interest, but this is the risk Western circles themselves have taken. As for efforts to hinder transfers of technology -- one of the main driving forces behind the development of economic cooperation with the West -- can be seen as an attempt to force us to resume the role of exporter of unprocessed raw materials and fuel. However, we will establish much closer links with the socialist countries than hitherto and gradually reduce our dependence on economic cooperation with the West.

[Question] As we know, every country derives considerable advantages from participation in the international division of labor.

[Answer] Advantages derived from participation in the international division of labor are determined by the role with the country in question plays in that division. Socialist countries have always emphasized their desire to cooperate, provided they are treated as partners. The economic blockade and its consequences for world trade and the process of international detente have placed the burden of responsibility on the shoulders of the United States and some of its allies.

[Question] Let us go back to our problems. The situation is difficult "today" and it will probably be difficult tomorrow. Furthermore, we are encumbered with huge debts. What long term solution do you see?

[Answer] Poland is a member of the socialist community, countries belonging to it, especially the Soviet Union, have been giving us assistance. Both the CEMA Executive Committee and the CEMA Planning Committee have recently come out in support of the idea of taking comprehensive action with a view to intensifying economic cooperation with Poland. We have already achieved some results.

[Question] Could you give me some examples?

[Answer] We have made progress in our talks with the Hungarians with respect to cooperation in the production of buses and trucks, we have been discussing with several CEMA countries joint production of tubes for color television sets, talks are now in progress with Bulgaria concerning the production of machine tools, with the GDR concerning production of driving gear for sewing machines and with the Soviet Union on production of 450-500 horsepower Caterpillar tractors. However, these are merely subsidiary factors. Extrication of the country from the crisis will primarily depend on our work, our skills and the speed with which our industry is structurally rebuilt. Furthermore, our socialist partners have obviously accelerated the supply of market commodities, raw materials and semifinished goods, and they have agreed to allow us credit during the current year.

[Question] What other factors are there to inspire us with optimism?

[Answer] As far as our domestic situation is concerned, good results in the sphere of coal and sugar production and a dynamic development of imports from socialist countries during the first half of the current year are good reasons for cautious optimism despite everything. The external situation is also slowly changing. Despite U.S. protests, France has signed a huge contract for the supply of Soviet gas. We can also notice some differences in the approach to our problems among Western financial circles. All this indicates that a process of return to realism and a search for sensible rules for coexistence may soon begin in the West, because West Europe cannot turn its back on the USSR and other socialist countries even at U.S. bidding.

ECONOMIST ARGUES AGAINST ECONOMIC INSULARITY

LD272246 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP) -- In his article printed by ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Polish economist Michal Dobroczynski maintains that tendency towards radical changes of policy in the direction of shutting off the national economy and accepting a simplified conception of self-sufficiency appears to be the reaction to the colossal errors and inconsistencies marking the policy of the 1970s.

"The country's present payments situation is dramatic. Therefore one cannot be surprised by the voices of disenchantment and those advocating partial retreat from external cooperation by a country whose debt amounts to 25.5 billion dollars and 3.3 billion roubles, unable to import the necessary materials or even spare parts, a country facing serious political difficulties on the part of certain Western partners. In the circumstances, easily understandable becomes the tendency to boost import-replacing production, reinforce economic self-sufficiency and concentrate on exports practically only so as to be able to repay credits and maintain the flow of certain deliveries from abroad. Although understandable, this tendency is only partly convincing both in the light of theory and world experience," said Dobroczynski.

"The country's present economic plight undoubtedly calls above all for indispensable actions to surmount the crisis. Thus the necessary moves will include increasing reliance on home grown food and domestic raw material resources, intensive search for alternative supply sources in the socialist and developing countries, as well as curtailment of imports of articles of secondary economic and social importance. But even given the present unprecedented difficulties, one should guard against committing development errors which might produce adverse effects in the more or less distant future.

"The thing is that economic sovereignty is not tantamount to shutting off the economy, excessive self-sufficiency, turning out of outdated goods without regard to the cost involved. Economic sovereignty amounts to rational management, precise calculation of expenditure, specialisation of production, a strong position on world markets, a favourable balance of payments, systematic use of world achievements, next to skillful and intensive exertions to join in the international division of labour and, ergo, non-insulation from the world," Dobroczynski continued.

"Credits, licences, coproduction, foreign investment, direct or indirect imports of foreign technology represent normal economic instruments in almost all the world countries and it is difficult to imagine Poland, without the aid of these instruments, succeeding in bridging the gap which separates our national economy from a great majority of European countries.

"However, the sweeping economic management reform is already creating long unheard of premises for rational husbandry based on true cost-effect analysis," Dobroczynski admitted.

"A priori determination of geographic directions of foreign cooperation also does not appear to be the right solution. For example, in the 1950s trade exchanges concentrated on the Eastern countries and the 1970s saw excessively preferred relations with Western economies, without regard to the balance of payments equilibrium and comparative cost calculation. The best solution is simply to calculate and select accordingly rather than rigidly counterpose the two alternatives," Dobroczynski said.

PRIMATE GLEMP CONSECRATES GOVERNMENT'S GIFT

LD281834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] A ceremony to hand over to the Plock Cathedral basilica a bronze copy of the Romanesque Plock doors, dating from the middle of the 12th century, took place today in Plock. It is a gift from the Polish Government to the cathedral.

During the ceremony holy mass was celebrated with the participation of representatives of the Polish Episcopate and clergy from throughout Poland and the consecration was carried out by Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp. The ceremony was attended by Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs Prof Dr Antoni Rajkiewicz and Deputy Director of the Religious Affairs Office Aleksander Merker.

CATHOLIC SOCIAL UNION RECOMMENDS NATIONAL ACCORD

LD012200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] A session of the Executive Committee of the Polish Catholic Social Union has been held; this was the first meeting since suspension of union activities was rescinded. The meeting ended with the adoption of a resolution, which states among other things that in accordance with the decisions of the Polish Episcopate which at its recent 183rd plenary conference regarded it as its mission to appeal, at the present time, for a social covenant for the good of the whole nation the Executive Committee of the Polish Catholic Social Union encourages members of the union to take part in all initiatives which serve national reconciliation and accord, including the civic committees for national salvation. The Executive Committee has unanimously approved the stand adopted by Sejm deputies who represent the union and commends to them active participation in the work on the preparation for a national platform of accord, envisaged in the last Sejm resolution of 26 February 1982. In connection with the beginning of the discussion on the future shape of the trade unions, the Polish Catholic Social Union wishes to contribute to the creation of favorable conditions for a fruitful exchange of views on the subject.

KOMENDER DISCUSSES PAX ATTITUDE TO MARTIAL LAW

AU011247 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24 Feb 82 p 3

[Speech by Pax Sejm Deputy Zenon Komender at the 25 January session of the Sejm: "For an Honest and Open Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, honorable house, I am speaking from this important rostrum on behalf of the Pax deputies.

We realize that our people and state are experiencing a dramatic period. European countries continue to work normally and, despite difficulties, to develop all spheres of their economies and social life. On the other hand, in our country it was necessary to impose martial law. This necessity arose because during a period when people express their profoundly correct criticism, stressed the need for the changes that would eliminate past errors and engaged in the discussion on moral and political renewal and when the work to reform the economy and the state continued, a wave of activities to promote anarchy in social life and to destroy the economy kept on gaining impetus, and the dismantling of the economic, social and state structures necessary to sustain the nation's life proceeded apace.

The analysis of those processes and the elimination of their causes are the prerequisites for overcoming the present socio-political and economic crisis. All the communities that want to share responsibility for our people and state should seek to achieve this end. As General Jaruzelski said, martial law was a choice of a lesser evil and must not be regarded as revenge.

We must go through this difficult and dramatic period with the lowest possible losses and draw lessons from the present experience in order to develop our future the right way, to eliminate our errors, to overcome what divides us and to look for the clues of agreement among Poles and for a platform of cooperation for the sake of our common good That is why, as Primate Jozef Glemp said in his homily on 24 January, we need an honest and open dialogue not only between the apparatus of power and society, but also among all social communities and within them.

The present period is one of a profound political shock. Many political and social activities deeply involved in Poland's fate are experiencing personal dramas and have to choose the road to follow. This political shock is affecting above all those people and those communities who have not been able to maintain their basic political line develop over years. They have let themselves be carried away by emotions, have refused to listen to objective arguments and to take into account the catastrophic state of the economy, the reality of political life and the Polish raison d'etat.

Under the new conditions Pax wants to be one of the genuine social forces that help promote the development of socialism in Poland in line with the needs of the present generations. It wants to promote that development in line with our people's identity, culture and traditions. We are basically committed to the political struggle with the forces that would like to liquidate socialism in Poland and to liquidate or weaken the socialist state, because we regard such activities as objectively directed against the Polish state interests. We also think that the present crisis and shock produced by martial law in many communities, especially among our intelligentsia, cannot be overcome by individual political withdrawal and irresponsible conspiracies, which lead nowhere. We think that constructive militancy and intensive work for Poland, in which there are still many things to be repaired and which is the only common fatherland for all our people, are the road to restoring the damaged bonds of social agreement and to creating trust between the apparatus of power and society.

Profound and painful reflections on the reasons for martial law in Poland and on the ways to overcome the crisis have forced us to critically evaluate some theses and facts that appeared in our movement in 1981 in particular. We have made this evaluation from the viewpoint of the basic principles of our ideology and our historical experiences.

This evaluation was incorporated in the "statement" issued by the activists and members of the Pax leadership. The "statement" has the backing of most members of the Pax leading aktivs throughout the country. Aside from a critical evaluation of the political concepts such as the theory -- also proclaimed in the Sejm -- of a great coalition, the "statement" expresses the Pax members' positive resolve to promote militant activities under new conditions by recognizing the political platform created by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech and the proclamation of the Military Council for National Salvation on 13 December 1981. The premier's speech made at this Sejm session has developed and reinforced that political platform.

I also want to inform citizen deputies that the Pax Administration's meeting convened on 23 January on the political basis of the aforementioned "statement" made the necessary changes in the Pax leadership and passed a number of decisions with a view to consistently implementing the necessary political line.

All in all, we want to be an active element for accelerating our country's return to normalcy, of ending as soon as possible martial law and its painful restrictions, of restoring respect for the constitution and legality under conditions of social order and of implementing true renewal and social dialogue in the spirit of freedom, responsibility and truth.

Assuming the ideological-educational labors aimed at restoring Pax to its political and programmatic identity, we cite the words that unforgettable Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski uttered in his historic sermon at Jasna Gora on 26 August 1980: "Let us not keep looking around. Let us first look into our own consciences and find out about our own shortcomings because we will then see that the present painful situation actually represents a happy culpability. That is the "felix culpa" that makes it possible for us to comprehend our duties vis-a-vis our own fatherland and the tasks we have to accomplish.

Honorable house, the Pax Sejm deputies accept with satisfaction Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at this Sejm session and fully support it on behalf of our community because it has outlined the correct policy for overcoming the crisis and meets the expectations of an overwhelming majority of our society.

MINISTRY URGES MORE TEACHING OF SOVIET STUDIES

LD011938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] At today's meeting of the leadership of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Ministry of Education and Training the importance of popularizing knowledge about the common historical, cultural, economic and political connections between Poland and the Soviet Union as a significant element in developing the consciousness of the youth was stressed. Recognition was given to the need to increase the quantity of propaganda and teaching materials for schools and school Polish-Soviet Friendship Society circles, as was the need to continue such activities as Soviet song competitions and Russian language olympiads. Semirecreational activities during school vacations for Polish-Soviet Friendship Society aktivs should also be expanded and there should be greater contacts between the youth of both countries.

GENERAL TUCZAPSKI WARNS ENEMIES, ASSURES FRIENDS

AU261453 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Speech by Gen of Army Tadeusz Tuczapski, member of the Military Council for National Salvation and territorial defense chief inspector, at the gala concert given in Warsaw on 22 February to mark the 64th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet army]

[Excerpt] The Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms has a long and beautiful tradition. It was born on the barricades of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was strengthened by the Poles who fought in the ranks of the Soviet army on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union. It was consolidated by the troops of the first and second Polish armies on the path of fighting from Lenino to Berlin.

The price paid for our freedom was high. More than 600,000 Red Army soldiers laid to rest on Polish soil. That soil absorbed a sea of fraternal blood. The liberation path covered by the Soviet army across Poland is a beautiful and emotional chapter in our newest history and brilliant lesson of internationalism.

In this context, those who out of hatred to socialism stirred up and nursed among our people anti-Soviet hysteria and who desecrated the graves of Soviet soldiers fallen for our freedom, have aroused our indignation. That barbarity is alien to the Polish nation's culture and morality.

We highly value the sacrifice of blood shed in the struggle for the liberation of Poland. It will never be forgotten or worn away. The friendship linking our peoples, states and armies, confirmed daily, is the best monument to that sacrifice.

Esteemed audience, it is undeniably true that peace in Europe, continuing for almost 37 years, is due to the consistent peaceful policy pursued by the socialist states and guaranteed by the defense potential united in the Warsaw Pact. The strength of the Soviet army is decisive for this. We are fully aware of the fact that no one presented us with peace and security. it was the soldier's effort that has won them and that constantly consolidates them. Peace and security are a result of the honest toil by the workers, peasants and working intelligentsia, by forces creating the country's economic potential. The fact that the configuration of forces in Europe after World War II has not been broken is to the credit of the balance of forces maintained for years.

Imperialist forces, particularly the most belligerant circles in the United States, have been constantly endeavoring to upset that balance. That tendency has clearly intensified. On the one hand, President Reagan's administration is stepping up armament to win military superiority, and on the other hand it is intensifying all political and subversive actions to dismantle socialism from within. Our Polish experiences are the newest evidence of that. Daily attitudes toward us and our affairs make the wickedness of that perfidious game quite obvious. When the counterrevolutionary opposition, inspired and supported from outside, took advantage of the errors and deformations committed in the policies of the previous leadership, and was, under false slogans, ruining the economy by strikes, fomenting anarchy in social life and wrecking the socialist state, the West was voicing admiration, encouragement and its readiness to help us "overcome the crisis."

However, when we resolved to put our home in order ourselves, when we erected a dam against the counterrevolution, the West launched a psychological and propaganda aggression against Poland and the Soviet Union and applied economic restrictions, and the U.S. President personally sponsored an unprecedented and lamentable propaganda television show.

The dismantling of the postwar configuration of forces in Europe and then all over the world should have begun here in Poland. In trying to upset the balance of forces and to win a unilateral superiority, they did not stop short of attempts to break the foundations of peace on our continent. However, the scenario written in the Pentagon failed to materialize. The formation of the Military Council for National Salvation, the decree imposing martial law, and the fact that the army, with broad support on the part of progressive social forces, took over responsibility for the country's destinees, have put an end to those hopes. Hence the hysteria. We must make the organizers of that hysteria unhappy to telling them that even tighter links with the socialist states and our even stronger national unity and defense potential will be the only outcome of their uproar around Poland, if their attempts to interfere in our domestic affairs, and of their endeavors to set the Polish and Soviet peoples at variance.

Nobody will force us to swerve from the path chosen by us toward socialism. The Military Council for National Salvation, all soldiers of the Polish People's Army and the public order and security forces cooperating with the former will carry out their patriotic duty to the end in providing conditions for the successful development of the country. "The armed forces," Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, said in the Sejm, "were unable to remain inactive at a time of emergency. It was their stern duty to the fatherland, that land absorbed soldiers' blood, and it has been absorbing soldiers' sweat for years. That also gives the Armed Forces the strength of moral right in carrying out that duty."

The main goal set by the Military Council for National Salvation has been attained: the process of the disintegration of the socialist state has been stopped. Law and order are being rapidly restored in the country. We have also overcome the threats which arose in connection with the cold winter and the dangerous floods, and the wheels of the national economy, blocked previously, have begun to rotate. And wherever hardships are the greatest, there is the soldier.

The intentions and decisions of the Military Council for National Salvation have met with understanding and support on the part of the larger portion of our society. I would like to convey our most heartfelt soldiers' thanks for that support and for assistance given in accomplishing difficult tasks under martial law.

Comrades and citizens, enriched with the experience of recent months, we can better see the wisdom contained in the folk saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed. In this extremely difficult period we have seen once again the vital importance of Polish-Soviet friendship. The Polish soldiers has always cherished and highly valued that friendship. It is strengthening on the grounds of joint exercises, in personal contacts, and in the common training of Polish and Soviet subunits at practice ranges and barracks. Those contacts have become particularly intensive in recent months. This was only logical and natural. Nothing tightens comradeship-in-arms as much as the awareness of a danger and the feeling of responsibility for peace and the security of our peoples.

Poland has many economic, political and moral problems that need to be settled. We know in what world we live, we know who disturbs us and who helps, who is our enemy and where our friends are. We warn the enemies. There is no use trying to divert us from the socialist path of development. If Poland is to be Poland, it must remain on the socialist side of the world. On the other hand, we assure our friends: Poland is and will continue to be a reliable link in the socialist community. We will not permit anybody to weaken our state, no one will be in a position to break the foundations of our system; to wreck our alliance, our friendship with the Soviet Union and our comradeship-in-arms with its army.

On the festive day of the Soviet army -- the closest and most reliable ally of the Polish People's Army -- we convey the most heartfelt combat greetings to all its soldiers. May Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms consolidate in service to socialism and peace.

May the friendship between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union be consolidated.

PRAWO I ZYCIE EXPLAINS PUBLICATION DELAY

LD011354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Another well-known and highly regarded weekly is soon to resume publication. Over to Piotr [name indistinct]:

[Piotr [name indistinct] For more than 25 years the periodical PRAWO I ZYCIE [LAW AND LIFE] has popularized legal culture among our society and, I do not hesitate to say, has coparticipated in the process of creating and applying the law.

I have invited to the microphone the editor-in-chief, Andrzej Dobrzynski. Editor, it cannot be concealed that the wide circles of your readers has missed you. You were supposed to publish any day now, but you are not [words indistinct].

[Dobrzynzki] (?The final publication) deadline is 6 March; a little earlier in Warsaw, 3 March; and in other regions of the country on 3 or 4 March. The delay is caused by a changes of printers, and this in turn means that PRAWO I ZYCIE will be coming out in a different format and with a somewhat different layout, at the price Z15.

We want to continue fighting for what we call in our political life, socialist renewal — for reform of the state, for economic reform. We want to fight for law and order, for observance of the principles of equality of all before the law. We will, as always, be concerned with, and help, individuals solve their (?everyday) problems, solve their problems. There will be several court reportages -- our speciality -- including a report, wider in content than the press has so far carried and [words indistinct] from the trial of Szczepanski and the heads of the Radio Committee. We will be tackling the problem of the state tribunal. This topic is [word indistinct] fashionable, but I think we will introduce a good number of new angles. We want to pass on information on events in the Wujak colliery. We want [words indistinct] everything about family allowances, about the new regulations governing this matter. In a word, we want to continue in the best possible way to popularize the law, and to raise the standard of legal culture in society and the sense of civic responsibility.

ANNIVERSARY OF CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION NOTED

LD271122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Today we are celebrating the 31st anniversary of the Civil Defense Organization of the Polish People's Republic.

It is one of the fundamental cells of the state's defense system. The main tasks of civil defense include ensuring the population's protection, works enterprises, premises, and all public equipment, as well as the products of national culture, against the effects of weapons of mass destruction and enemy action.

In time of peace, the organs and forces of civil defense conduct a practical, socially useful activity, aimed among other things at cooperation in eliminating the effects of natural disasters, emergencies and other catastrophies.

FOOD COUNCIL VIEWS SPRING FARMING PREPARATIONS

AU011542 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Preparations for Spring Farm Work -- Session in the Council of Ministers Office"]

[Text] The Food Council was in session under the chairmanship of Vice Premier Roman Malinowski on 23 February to discuss preparations for spring farming.

The session stressed the need for farmers and all the national economy sectors working for agriculture to intensify efforts in order to create conditions for effective sowing and other field operations of crucial importance for this year's food production.

It is difficult to forecast when farmers will start cultivating their fields, but it is obvious that little time is left for farming operations. The session stipulated the conclusions and tasks for the next few weeks, using various data for this purpose, including the results of the control checks carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control in all voivodships -- in agricultural production and service enterprises, in the plants run by the engineering and chemical industries and in cooperative centers.

The session stated that further improvements in using farmlands are a must: Every plot of land, including those administered by the state land fund, must be sown and used for farm production. The farmers' increased interest in acquiring land must go hand in hand with improved work of the geodetic [geodezyjne] bureaus, rural parish offices, cooperative banks and notary offices, which often take too long to settle land transactions.

The industry's ability to use every possibility for increasing the supplies of mineral fertilizers, plant protection chemicals and spare parts for tractors and tractor-drawn machines is of crucial importance. In January and February the production of nitrogen fertilizers has been greatly curtailed mainly because of gas shortages, but the import of ammonia from the USSR will make the situation less difficult. However, the general level of fertilizer supplies continues to be lower than the programmed level. We should reckon on a shortage of a least 50,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers in terms of pure compound -- compared with the programmed target. The supplies of plant protection chemicals, especially of treated seeds, of chemicals against the Colorado bettle and of sugar beet protection chemicals, are still inadequate. This is why we are trying to develop the production of substitute chemicals from domestic raw materials, but the fact is that imports are still decisive in this regard.

It is estimated that some 80 percent of tractors and 60 to 75 percent of machines are ready for spring work. Despite the industry's efforts, it will be impossible to overhaul all the available equipment in time, because the requirements of spare parts are much larger than the potential to produce them.

To sum up: The most rational exploitation of all those raw materials and fiscal resources that have been provided for agriculture inthe country's present difficult economic situation is the most urgent task for domestic industries and foreign trade. As for agriculture, it must see that farmland is fully cultivated, that the potential of farms and the industrial means of production are fully utilized and that sowing materials and seedlings are supplied to rural areas in good time.

PZPR AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE MEETS 23 FEB

AU011428 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Feb 82 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "Possibilities of Increasing Agricultural Production"]

[Text] During its meeting on 23 February, the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Committee occupied itself with the program for the development of agriculture and food industry until 1985.

The current sociopolitical and economic situation in rural areas was also discussed, together with the tasks facing party organizations as a result of this situation.

The following took part in the meeting, which was chaired by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek; Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food industry; Brigadier Zbigniew Kaminski, National Defense Committee plenipotentiary; and Stanislaw Zieba, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Agricultural Section. Also present were representatives from industries working for agriculture and from organizations serving rural areas and agricultural science.

The project for an agriculture and food industry development program for this 5-year plan period is aimed at increasing the country's food self-sufficiency. It is intended to achieve this by making the development of animal production independent of grain and fodder imports. This aim can and must be achieved by intensifying vegetable production. It is planned to increase grain yields to around 24 million tons in 1985. Whether these plans are actually achieved, it was said during the meeting, depends nevertheless on assuring agriculture appropriate quantities of industrial resources, the effective use of every hectare of land and the entire production potential which agriculture already has at is disposal.

An increase in the supply of agricultural machines, tools, spare parts and tires was recognized as the most important task facing the machine industry, for the way in which tractors belonging to businesses and establishments which serve rural areas operate depends on this. Today there is an average of half a tractor-drawn machine for every tractor, when a tractor needs ten such machines to fulfill its purpose. The representative from the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry said that the industry intends to increase the production of technical equipment by switching over production in its plants.

Assuring agriculture the necessary quantities of resources for producing yields depends on rebuilding its potential and importing raw materials for the production of phosphourous fertilizers, pesticides and fodder additives. The difficulties our economy is going through and our limited possibilities for paying for these things continue to have a negative influence on supplies, especially on the supply of chemicals for protecting plants. It is planned that in 1985 the use of these chemicals will increase to around 1 and 1/2 kilograms per hectare, which represents a threefold increase compared to last year.

It was stressed during the meeting that the quick implementation of the resolutions and conclusions concerning agriculture made during the Ninth PZPR Congress has and will have an important influence on the growth of agricultural production. Legislative work which has been undertaken in recent months will settle many problems. Work on the following has been undertaken on the initiative of the Deputies Clubs from the Sejm and the government: a law on land mergers, a law on the protection of agricultural and wooded land, amendments to the civil code and a law on social security for farmers.

A lot of attention was devoted to recent economic decisions concerning agriculture. It was stressed that these fundamentally change the principles of agricultural calculation. Based on this calculation, collectivized institutions which are becoming self-financing as well as private farmers, who always consider what is most profitable for them, will determine this year's production.

Discussing the current sociopolitical situation in rural areas, Stanislaw Zieba, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Agricultural Section, said that vital economic and social problems facing farmers are being tackled more and more frequently during party meetings in rural areas. After the publication of the appraisal on how the joint guiding principles made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and ZSL National Commission Presidium concerning crucial problems facing agriculture are being implemented, joint meetings by PZPR and ZSL voivodship and parish committees are taking place. During these meetings, the most important tasks facing these organizations in a given area are tackled. However, party work in rural areas is still not getting enough help from parish committees. Right now, the most important matter is to activate party members who are farmers and those who work in agriculture and in institutions serving rural areas.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN FUEL, POWER SUPPLIES REPORTED

LD020938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry reports that coal miners concluded February with substantial production successes. Output in that month amounted to over 15 million tons of coal and was 1.686 million tons higher than in the corresponding period of last year. [Warsaw Domestic Service at 1800 GMT 28 Feb 82 runs a similar item citing the figure 1.013 million tons more in the same period.]

The last two weeks were very effective: The average output on weekdays amounted to over 630,000 tons. In all, since the beginning of the year miners have produced 30 million tons of coal. This is 3.84 million tons more than in the first months of last year. The lignite miners work very well, in February they produced over 3 million tons, substantially exceeding the plan. Since the beginning of year power stations have been supplied with over 6.5 million tons of this fuel.

The attitude of the power industry workers must be acknowledged. Their good work is proved by the fact that since 28 January this year, and throughout February, supplies were maintained at the 10th degree and even lower. This means the power industry was supplying power both to industry and to individual consumers virtually without limitation. There were no important interruptions in the heating supply for apartments. In February power stations and thermal stations generated 10.14 billion kwh of power, and since the beginning of the year -- 21.375 billion kwh of power.

Stocks of coal in power stations and thermal power stations are sufficient. At present, they amount to 1.8 million tons of coal and are over 600,000 tons, or one-third, higher than in the same period of last year. These stocks guarantee uninterrupted work of power and thermal power stations for 10-12 days.

Since the beginning of the year the national economy has been supplied with over 2.5 billion cubic meters of gas, including 750 million cubic meters of high methane gas imported from the Soviet Union. The average daily demand for gas in the whole country in February was in the region of 43 million cubic meters.

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS TO BE ACCELERATED

LD272240 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP) -- The pace of electrifying Poland's railway system will be significantly increased, the transport minister has decided. The decision has been taken due to the growing difficulties of maintaining a steady supply of liquid fuels, and problems with servicing diesel locomotives.

A timetable to be drafted by the middle of March will determine the tasks for the years 1982-1984, providing for 300 kilometres to be electrified each year. This means that the 1982 electrification scheme originally envisaging 150 kilometres, and later 230 kilometres, will be significantly expanded.

The minister instructed his subordinates to treat this investment project as a priority.

The bulk of the electrification work will be conducted on the main railway lines, but existing electrified systems will be supplemented, especially in Silesia, or expanded, as the commuter train service.

The electrification investment programme is going to pay off quite quickly, as the system as really cost-saving: a cheaper kind of energy is used, and electric locomotives are more powerful and faster than steam or diesel ones.

USSR SPEEDS UP RAW MATERIAL DELIVERIES

LD271426 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (PAP) -- The Soviet Union is speeding up deliveries of raw materials of basic importance for the Polish economy to allow Polish industry to maintain the production rhythm.

From the beginning of the year up to February 26, the Soviet Union has delivered 1,543,000 tonnes of iron-bearing raw materials, or 106 percent of the two-month quota. Mangane ore deliveries were delivered 15.7 percent in excess of plan, and coking coal supplies amounted to 109.3 percent of the contract quota.

Soviet natural gas deliveries were increased over the first two months of this year. 817 million cubic metres of natural gas were supplied compared to 774 million called for by plan.

Soviet oil deliveries have been implemented hundred percent and current deliveries of oil products proceed according to plan.

Supplies of cotton were also accelerated during January and February. 20,000 tonnes of cotton were delivered against 17,000 tonnes envisaged under contract. Already 19 percent of the annual contract quota of 105,000 tonnes of Soviet cotton has arrived in Polish factories.

FIRM ASSEMBLES AUXILIARY ENGINES FOR CSSR, USSR

LD011446 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar (PAP) -- Auxiliary power generating engines and complete safety systems for nuclear power plants are becoming the Polish speciality under a joint atomic energy programme of the CMEA countries.

"Zgoda", a leading Polish manufacturer of auxiliary power generating engines, is currently preparing one 2.8-megawatt engine for a nuclear power station in Czechoslovakia and three 6.2-megawatt engines for the Soviet Union. The engines are produced under authority of "Sulzer", the renowned Swiss engine maker.

WESTERN SHIPS PICK UP COAL AT GDANSK TERMINAL

LD271916 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP) -- The British bulk carrier "Lackenby", the largest ship to day to have entered the modern coal terminal at Gdansk's Port North, sailed home today carrying Polish coking coal purchased by the British Steel Corporation. The 262-metre long British vessel took a cargo of 103,500 tonnes of coal, smashing the to date record of 96,000 tonnes.

Immediately after the British ship's departure, her place at the coal pier was taken by the Spanish bulk carrier "Zea" which will take 50,000 tonnes of coking coal.

LOT TO EXPAND INTERNATIONAL LINKS 1 MARCH

LD262110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Polish airline, LOT, announces that from 1 March, international connections served by this enterprise will be expanded. Regular LOT flights will be made to the following cities:

Algiers, Amsterdam, Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Damascus, Geneva, Istanbul, Cairo, Copenhagen, London, Milan, Montreal, Moscow, Paris, Prague, Rome, Sofia, Stockholm, Tripoli, Vienna and Zurich.

Also in March, scheduled air links with Warsaw will be maintained by the following foreign airlines from their respective airports:

KLM -- Amsterdam; Interflug -- Berlin; Malev -- Budapest; Karom -- Bucharest; British Airways -- London; Aeroflot -- Moscow; CSA -- Prague; Balkan -- Sofia; Libyan Arab Airlines -- Tripoli; and Austrian Airlines -- Vienna.

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES RFE, VOA BROADCASTS

Problems Analyzed

AU011519 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Feb 82 p 5

["BIS" commentary: "The Old Methods Wane" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] I do not envy the CIA tacticians and associates delegated to the "Polish" desks of Radio Free Europe or Voice of America.

Before 13 December, that was a job! There were tens of thousands of internees, crowds in the cold, the general movement of resistance...all that was drawn from "well informed sources," from "eyewitnesses," from reports that "reached the West."

A lie has short legs. Reports from Poland soon had to be tuned down. The so-called checked reports were replaced by a "reliable" commentary. "True Poles" spoke, discussed and gave interviews to the microphones of Radio Free Europe, Voice of America and BBC.

IT WAS A STRANGE CHOIR. The refrain was invariably the same -- branding with shame Poland's constitutional authorities and condemning martial law, while the rest was sung to the tune of true freedom and democracy. Two former ambassadors were soloists in the choir. Their useful lives were short. There was still a swan's song in Reagan's notorious television show -- and now gentlemen Rurarz and Spasowksi may at most write their memoirs to tell how the hated regime wreaked its rage upon them, sending them on successive missions abroad.

The tune of true democracy was sung by Seweryn Blumsztajn, consummate member of the committee for the defense of workers [korowiec] and antisocialist, the very same who chose people's rule years ago.

Then the Milewski-Chojecki duet was performed. Mr Jerzy Milewski, lecturer, was the "founder" of the so-called Polish Labor Party which, after the elimination of the PZPR, was supposed to replace the latter. In his previous professional practice, Mr Milewski dealt not with workers, but with... works, because he was on the payroll of the digital machines institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Gdansk.

The lecturer was seconded by the director -- that at least was how he used to be called -- Miroslaw Chojecki, the very same who, jointly with Adam Michnik and several other figures of the political opposition, for years organized the circulation of illegal political pamphlets, leaflets and essays.

The Polish-singing anti-Polish choir was reinforced by Zbigniew Kowalewski from Lodz. Truly enough, he stteled in Paris, but did not refuse to "spread the truth" at meetings organized by anti-Polish groups all over West Europe. Kowalewski is the same person who, in the second half of 1981, ardently advocated the theory of the so-called active strike as the best form for Solidarity to seize economic power, just a step short of political power.

THE AFORESAID GENTLEMEN AND SEVERAL MORE FIGURES OF DESTINY ARE LOSING VALUE FOR THEIR EMPLOYERS. THEY ARE GROWING OLD AS "EMIGRANTS," CEASE TO BE SOURCES AND, IN THE BEST OF CASES, RETAIN A SUBSIDIARY VALUE, WHILE THE MACHINE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AND OF THE PROPAGANDA OF HATRED, PUT INTO OPERATION, NEEDS NEW ATTRACTIONS.

What has remained from Reagan's January show are hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of bills which must be paid. True enough, Haig's show in Madrid proved to be less expensive, but equally ineffective.

What then is there still in store? In the sphere of politics and the economy, there are sanctions. They are supposed to soften and discipline Poland which did not want anarchy and did not allow its state to be destroyed. THE U.S. PRESIDENT WANTS FIGURES TOPPLED ON 12 DECEMBER TO BE, AT HIS NOD, RESTORED TO THE POLISH SCENE.

The President blames us for the fact that Poland refused to wait for its own tragedy, and for this reason he applied the boycott to us. That theory is "freedom-inspired" indeed and deserves a theoretical elaboration.

Recent days have shown that the adherence of various Western circles to American sanctions is fading. Voices are rising disputing their sense, effectiveness and need.

Under such circumstances, tasks confronting the Polish-language propaganda of hatred are becoming increasingly difficult, because there must be sufficient material to fill several dozen hours on the air daily. Festering and troublemaking practices must not be stopped even for a moment. Gossip and slander are the best and tested method. Radio Free Europe has been renowned for this for years, and its does not need any source for gossip and slander, at most it needs some imagination.

ONE CAN WITH PROBABILITY PREDICT SOME LINES WHICH ANTI-POLISH PROPAGANDA WILL PURSUE IN THE NEAR FUTURE. In that propaganda, there will certainly be some revelations about "friction" within the PZPR leadership (in connection with the Central Committee plenum), there will be speculation about the resistance movement (because of the slogan: "The Winter Is Yours, But the Spring Is Ours"), there will be subsequent humbug by "eyewitnesses" and reading publications that "reached" Munich or London.

THE CONCEPT OF WRECKING THE FOUNDATION WHICH WE WANT TO LAY FOR AN ACCORD ALSO INCLUDES THE PRACTICE OF INCITING THE PEASANTS AGAINST THE WORKERS, THE INTELLIGENTSIA AGAINST ALL, AND THE CHURCH AGAINST THE STATE. JUST LISTEN AND BELIEVE, BECAUSE YOU ARE UNABLE TO VERIFY THE FACTS ANYHOW.

What will propaganda hostile to Poland not touch upon? No one will learn from it that Poland is carrying out economic reform painstakingly but consistently, that the parliament is working on a number of important legislative acts outlining the shape of socialist renewal, that we act in line with the spirit and letter of the Ninth PZPR Congress which traced the ways toward democratization, and that calm and creative work are what Poland needs as much as bread and precisely for the sake of bread.

THEIR DIFFICULTIES ARE LARGE, BUT WILL BE LARGER; THEY WILL BE THE LARGER THE MORE FAVORABLY THE POLES MOLD THEIR OWN DESTINY.

U.S. Aims Noted

LD261752 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb -- Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carries the second in a series of articles "Radio Free Europe [RFE] and the CIA," devoted to the activity of that subversive center. The writer of the articles says: After the introduction of martial law in Poland, discussions on the microphone of RFE had the following ideas as their leitmotiv: first, it is necessary in the future to strengthen all forms of pressure on the authorities of the Polish People's Republic so that following the quickest possible lifting or easing of martial law, there should arise conditions for the restoration of the situation existing before December 1981, a situation in keeping with the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet plans of the CIA.

Second, one should concentrate a propaganda attack on the country's present political leadership and on the military authorities. One should also support the so-called independent Polish centers and their extremely individualistic protagonists.

Third, one should strengthen so-called liberal tendencies in the system of government. It is also essential to step up attacks on resolute defenders of the socialist system in the People's Republic of Poland. In this respect it is not difficult to predict the direction in which this radio station will develop its subversive propaganda activities.

The first thrust will be a frontal attack against Poland for daring to take its own matters into its own hands by introducing martial law for a temporary period. The aim of the second thrust is more refined and camouflaged. They want to create new ideological bridgeheads or strengthen the previous ones -- which have now been thrown into confusion -- among individual groups of people, in public organizations and in circles which influence public opinion.

The key role in RFE programs continues to be allocated to attacks on the party and government apparatus. However, these attacks are more frequently being filled by ostentatious praise of actual or potential ideological allies of RFE. It is noteworthy that in January of this year, 62 percent of all the station's programs about the PZPR and the government apparatus in Poland expressed approval of actions and positions aimed at the profound reform of those bodies.

Tadeusz Podgorski, a long-serving member of the RFE staff, wrote in one of its internal memoranda that a liberalized mode of government, in which, with the passage of time, the communists will cease to play the main role, might be more effective than brutal economic restrictions agains Poland and the USSR. The process of Finlandization in Poland could then begin afresh.

The author concludes his article by saying: The stakes in this game over the future of Poland are considerable. This shold not be forgotten.

DEPUTY MINISTER WIEJACZ DISCUSSES THREAT TO PEACE

LD011446 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Mar (PAP) -- "The threat to world peace is now greater than a few years ago, perhaps the greatest in all after-war history. This does not, however, mean that the policy of detente is dead. It has always been a process subjected to various pressures, and thus one not developing steadily," said Foreign Affairs Vice-Minister Jozef Wiejacz, in an interview for the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA today.

"It is true that the policy of detente is experiencing a difficult period," the vice-minister continued. "But it must be also said, that no one has so far managed to formulate a sensible alternative to it. In an era of nuclear armaments, any alternative would be tantamount to paving the way for a threat to global peace. The fact that peace has prevailed in Europe for such a long time is the outcome of the actual pattern of forces. This system has not changed and is the basic guarantee for continuing the policy of detente."

"To conduct a policy of detente it is necessary to create a number of premises, and to observe them. Otherwise there will merely be talk of a climate and atmosphere. The main premise is the recognition of the existing political and territorial realities in Europe. The policy of European detente made successes only when the territorial and political realities of Europe had ceased to be questioned."

"Another premise is the observance of the principle of equal security resulting from the rough balance of military strength."

Talking of East-West relations Mr Wiejacz specifically said that Poland was partly disappointed by the results of cooperation with the West, but so were also Poland's partners.

"There is a need once again to realize," he said, "the threat posed to peace and the necessity of observing political and territorial realities. It is also necessary to make a critical assessment of the achievements of the 1970's and to think over the possibilities of improving cooperation on the principles of mutual benefits.

"A return to a dynamic policy of detente, however, requires first of all the curbing of the arms race and the intensification of disarmament negotiations.

"It also necessary to cease all kinds of propaganda campaigns, the spreading of hatred and distrust, in which the recent months have abounded."

Concluding, Jozef Wiejacz said that "Poland has conducted and conducts a policy oriented at preserving and consolidating peace in Europe and the world at large. This is self-evident."

"We are also guided by very special considerations: The complex internal situation, the need to overcome the economic and social crisis, require peace and external detene. On the other hand Polish affairs must not be allowed to be used a pretext for further exacerbating the international situation and curbing the policy of detente. The greatest contribution Poland can make to the policy of detente and to stabilizing the situation in Europe, is to prevent the Polish crisis from becomeing an international issue.

TRYBUNA LUDU ANALYZES CSCE 'CONFRONTATION'

LD271856 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP) -- "Poland As a Pretext for Confrontation" is how the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU headlined today a commentary by the paper's special correspondent to the CSCE meeting in Madrid. These are some of his observations:

"First of all, a large group of neutral and non-aligned nations, to so-called N-N Group, and, which is very ominous, some smaller NATO countries, have agreed with the views expressed by Poland and other socialist states that all that can possibly be done, should be done to save the achievements of the many months of the CSCE meeting, and in that way to prevent the fruits of the detente policy of the seventies from being endangered."

Therefore as time went by, the U.S. delegation's confrontational and anti-purpose course could find no blind followers, the commentary continued.

"More andmore voices are heard in Madrid speaking out against the attempts to internationalize the Polish, internal crisis. The double standards of the USA and other Western countries with respect to the so-called Polish matter are also being unveiled.

"Thus, one could say that the [word indistinct] tactic of breaking of the CSCE meeting had failed. This does not, of course, mean that the NATO countries, on American inspiration, are not making brutal attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

"As under a magnifying glass one can see in Madrid how unceremonious and [word indistinct] are the methods of the American and allied diplomacies aimed at the greatest possible exacerbation of the situation with respect to the events in Poland, and directed against European cooperation between the East and West.

"The brave role played by the Greek delegation must be stressed here, whose head underlined that his country was opposed to any kind of sanctions against Poland, because only Poles and nobody else except them could determine (?the paths) of their socio-economic development.

KOR SEEN AS WIDE 'MAFIA-TYPE' CONSPIRACY

LD280028 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb (PAP) -- In another of a series of articles devoted to the growth of Poland's political opposition in the 1970's, the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI pointed out today that as early as Septmeber 1976 a secret political conspiracy of a Mafia-type which had wide international connections was established in Poland under the name KOR. [Social Self-Defense Committee] Its influence reached all the way up to the top authorities, the paper said.

KOR dissidents found a suitable forum for their activities, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI continues, in "The Experience and the Future" (DIP) conversatorium through which "revisionist views were filtered into the party ranks."

KOR leader Kuron realized well that he and his followers could enjoy impunity as they were protected by "the umbrella of Western credits" which turned out in the end to be of any use only to the dissidents: For there was even a ban on publishing articles pointing to the growing threat posed by KOR members, the army paper indicated.

"Protecting KOR dissidents from open criticism, the ruling demonstrated the liberalization demanded by the creditors."

Meanwhile, the paper said, it must be candidly admitted that many workers who actively spoke out, on justified and honest premises, defending socialism in the objective sense, "actually did face repression, and sometimes it was harsh repression indeed." ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI added that party members who criticized the deformations or even merely the living style of the V.I.P.'s were similarly victimized.

"This only proves the thesis that far-reaching tolerance was shown to some, while others, honest and brave men who opposed the evident evil in many ways, were persecuted," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

RED CROSS CONVENES PRESS CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

LD261140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Aid for the Polish community from Red Cross organizations has been the subject of a press conference in Warsaw for Polish and foreign journalists organized by the Polish Red Cross [PCK] Central Board. Some 26 Red Cross organizations are currently involved in helping Poland. This embraces more than 150,000 people in our country.

As PCK Central Board Chairman Ryszard Brzozowski reported, owing to the organization's intervention 128 internees have been released for reasons of health, age or family circumstances. To date representatives of the Central Board and of PCK voivodship boards have made 80 inspections of 21 places of isolation for internees. Assistance in the form of food parcels, medicaments and clothing is also being extended to internees' families.

International Red Cross Committee Representative Frank Schmidt said that the visits to internment centers by this body's representatives are taking place with the Polish Government's permission since international law regulations do not apply. In the case of Poland the International Red Cross Committee can offer its services but the government is under no obligation to accept. International Red Cross representatives have visited six centers to date. They had the opportunity to talk with internees without witnesses and also [word indistinct] the centers. This activity is being pursued with the agreement of the appropriate Polish authorities and in particular with the Ministries of Internal Affairs and of Justice.

(Bjorn Walberg), delegate of the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Associations spoke about the aid from the International Red Cross organizations. The aid consists of food and medicines, and also various articles useful for people in very difficult conditions. At present 11 representatives of international and national Red Cross organizations are working in Polish Red Cross organizations.

Czyrek Receives Official

LD262230 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb (PAP) -- Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek today received the outgoing head of the International Red Cross Committee's delegation to Poland, Frank Schmidt, and his successor, Peter Kueng. The overall scope of the organization's to date activity in Poland and future plans were reviewed.

Minister Czyrek thanked Frank Schmidt (?on behalf) of state authorities for his several-month-long fruitful activity in aiding especially the elderly, the disabled and children with supplies of food, medicine and equipment.

Official Comments on Visit

LD010022 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The International Red Cross has confirmed that it has been allowed to visit those people interned in Poland, though the Geneva Convention has no application in Poland's present situation. A statement to this effect was made by (Frank Schmidt) the International Red Cross representative, on his departure from Poland. Mr Schmidt also said that requests made by the International Red Cross officials to release some of the interned for reasons of health have been in the majority of cases complied with. Mr (Frank Schmidt) spoke at length about Red Cross aid offered to those persons in Poland who need it most and about a comprehensive program of medical assistance whose major target at present is supplies of medical equipment to hospitals. Up till now the International Red Cross has delivered some 5,500 tons of various articles to Poland, worth over 40 million Swiss francs. Mr (Schmidt) stressed the close cooperation between the International Red Cross and the Polish Red Cross. The latter, he said, has now confined its activity to Poland, but when the situation here improves it is hoped the Polish Red Cross will resume its laudable activity on the international forum.

Red Cross Report on Internees

LD011932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] According to REUTER, at a press conference in Geneva on Monday representatives of the International Red Cross reported on their visit to Poland. The chairman of this group, Alexander Hay, stated that the committee representatives visited Lech Walesa, among others. Alexander Hay described the conditions in which he is staying as satisfactory. The agency reports that the representatives of the International Red Cross also visited 1,035 persons from among the interned, staying at 6 centers. The group chairman stressed that the Polish Red Cross cooperates closely with the International Red Cross, and when asked about the distribution of food aid directed to Poland he stated that the parcels are given to people who really need such help. Older persons, invalids and children receive them, among others.

CZYREK RECEIVES DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS DELEGATION

LD262114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] A meeting of representatives of democratic lawyers' organizations from 10 countries organized by the Central Board of the Polish Lawyers' Association has ended in Warsaw. International cooperation for peace was the main topic of the meeting. Taking advantage of this occasion Polish lawyers submitted to conference participants a number of issues connected with legal matters pertaining to martial law. They also presented a program of legislative work, which safeguards the economic reform and also a whole complex issues that have already been resolved or which will be settled in the near future, and which are designed to bring the socioeconomic life in Poland back to normal.

Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, today received those taking part in the meeting.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDERSECRETARY -- The premier has appointed Jerzy Majewski undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 82 p 2 AU]

AGERPRES: YUGOSLAV REVIEW INTERVIEWS CEAUSESCU

AU012004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 1 Mar 82

["Interview Granted by Nicolae Ceausescu to the Yugoslav Review MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA" -- AGERPRES headline; on 27 February, place not given]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Mar (AGERPRES) -- As already announced, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on February 27, Inst. Velimir Popovic, director and editor-in-chief of the Yugoslav review "MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA" to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Which are, in your opinion, the salient features of the current stage in international relations and which do you consider to be the basic tasks incumbent on the progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, collaboration and progress:

Answer: International life has grown particularly tense as a result of the policy of redividing the spheres of influence, of the use or threat of force, and of interference in other states' affairs. The changes occurred in interstate relations after the Second World War may be said to have entailed deep-going transformations and mutations, a greater role of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the Non-Aligned Movement in international life.

This is actually a time of readjustment and achievement of another balance of forces worldwide, which accounts for the contradictions and very high tension in the international life; we believe the readjustment of the balance of forces will lead to a further enhancement of the role of the progressive forces, to the strengthening of the forces declaring for national independence, for a policy grounded on the principles of equality, sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutually advantageous collaboration.

Under these circumstances Romania considers that the progressive, democratic forces, the people that have won their independence and are struggling to consolidate it are in duty bound to strengthen their solidarity, work resolutely for liquidating the policy of zones of influence, of force and dictate, for making all states understand the reality and observe the peoples' right to free development, without any outside interference.

In this framework priority should be given to the struggle for halting the arms race, for achieving a passage, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for building a lasting peace throughout the world.

Secondly, of paramount importance is the struggle for the building of the new international economic order and the provision of appropriate conditions for the developing countries' faster progress, which will generally contribute to the overcoming of the economic crisis, to a stable development of the world economy. This is a prerequisite for the policy of detente, peace, economic and social progress.

Question: Would you like, Dear Comrade President, to outline Romania's major home and foreign concerns?

Answer: Romania has started to implement the decisions of the twelth party congress and, as part of them, of the Seventh Five-Year Plan of economic and social development. Our major aim is to ensure the further development of the productive forces, the steady improvement of the material and spiritual standards of the people, Romania's passage to another development stage- -- from a developing to a medium-developed socialist country.

We place particular emphasis on the more powerful development of the country's energy sources and of the raw material basis and on the development of agriculture as one of the major branches of the Romanian economy.

At the same time, we take action to strike a balance between the various sectors of activity, harmonize as best as possible raw material prices, production costs and selling prices. It is to that effect that Romania has taken lately a number of measures apt to provide conditions for the more powerful development of the national economy, of agriculture first of all.

In consideration of the international economic situation, of the impact of the economic crisis, we attach great importance to the expansion of economic cooperation, of cooperation in production with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, as well as with other states regardless of social system. We consider that precisely under the current international circumstances ways should be sought to strengthen and develop international trade and economic cooperation.

As far as international issues are concerned, Romania considers that everything possible should be done at present to prevent international tension from mounting, to pave the way for the settlement -- only by way of negotiations -- of the litigious problems among states. More particularly we focus our international activity on the fight for peace, for disarmament, nuclear above all.

It is on that line that we take action to strengthen cooperation with all states, whatever their social system.

We consider that a special role in their respect can be played by the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries, the Nonaligned Movement that ought to take a more active part in the settlement of the complex issues of the international situation.

As a socialist country, we certainly attach great importance to our relations of cooperation and solidarity with the socialist countries, considering that these can have a strong impact on the policy of detente, international peace and collaboration.

Question: How do you assess, Dear Comrade President, the present stage of the European processes initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and, in this context, the question of disarmament and the possibility to call a European conference on disarmament? How is the Helsinki spirit reflected in our Balkan area?

Answer: As regards the situation in Europe, Romania considers that the tension has grown to such an extent that it poses great threats to the economic and social development and progress of all peoples.

First, I would refer to the existence in Europe of the two military blocs, to the accentuation of the tension between them of late. Large amounts of weapons, nuclear armaments in particular, have been stockpiled on the European Continent and action has been taken of late for the deployment of medium-range missiles, for the development of the existing ones, which considerably increases the danger of a nuclear war. As a matters of fact, there is a conception on the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe, but this virtually threatens with destruction the European nations, life itself.

For these reasons, we think it necessary that most resolute action be taken for halting this dangerous course in Europe -- in the whole world in fact -- and that everything be done for the global implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents.

We consider that the Madrid follow-up conference goes through a fairly difficult moment. It has actually turned into a centre of confrontation and sharpening divergence. That is why we must do everything for the restoration of a normal working activity, for the successful conclusion of the conference expected to lend fresh impetus to the policy of cooperation and security in Europe.

An important role in this respect can be played by the holding of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe.

Under the current circumstances, everything must be done for halting the deployment of medium-range missiles and for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones already in place, for a Europe free from any kind of nuclear missiles.

Likewise, the European peoples need the organization of follow-up conferences for they provide the organization framework for the debate of the questions of common interest, for strengthening collaboration and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. We must start from the fact that the European peoples have a common past, present and future, that they must cooperate more closely, achieve a unity of the European countries based on respect for the social system, for the independence of each nation, on active collaboration and cooperation for the progress and sovereignty of each state. This meets both the interests of the European peoples and the general cause of detente and peace in the world.

As regards the relations between the Balkan countries, I am pleased to say that important steps have been made towards developing confidence and cooperation between them, although we must admit that there still are questions producing a certain distrust, that there still is a number of difficulties in achieving a multilateral cooperation. Nevertheless, we consider that there are the necessary conditions for this and that we must act for surmounting all the existing problems, for strengthening confidence and collaboration between the Balkan countries, for the achievement, in this part of the world, of a zone of collaboration, free from nuclear and atomic weapons. We consider this to be a part of the struggle for European security, for disarmament and peace, a part of the struggle for a lasting peace in other zones -- like the Mediterranean and the Middle East -- a part of the general struggle for disarmament and peace.

Question: The traditional friendly relations between your country and Yugoslavia are an example of cooperation, good neighbourliness and contribution to the fight for peace. How do you assess the prospects for their promotion?

Answer: Indeed, the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia have steadily developed, setting an example of cooperation and good neighbourliness between two socialist states concerned with socialist development, with the strengthening of independence, of sovereignty, as well as with their active contribution to the implementation of the detente, peace and national independence policy.

An important role in the development of relations between our parties and countries was played by the meetings and understandings with Comrade Tito. We would like these meetings and talks -- that have become current practice, traditional, we may say, in Romanian-Yugoslav relations -- to continue and expand both at top level and, generally, between political, social organizations and economic bodies, including the relations between economic units in our countries.

On this line I would refer to the visit the president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Kraigher, paid to Romania and to our recent meeting in Timisoara with the president of the Presîdium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Comrade Dragosavac, during which we agreed on both cooperation between our two countries and parties, and on the intensification of cooperation internationally.

In consideration of all this we assess as big the possibilities we have for the expansion of economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation and collaboration, including the achievement of new objectives on the model of Iron Gate I and Iron Gate II.

The development of cooperation in production between our countries fully meets the interests of the two peoples and will powerfully promote general cooperation in science, culture and other fields between Romania and Yugoslavia.

There are good prospects and in fact we do have good cooperation on international matters, in the fight for peace, for detente, for the observance of the right each people has to develop in harmony with the conditions in each country, free from outside interference.

There is no doubt that cooperation between our parties and countries meets the interests of our people, but also the interests of the cause of socialism, detente, international peace and cooperation.

I would like to take this opportunity and convey the readers of your review, the peoples of Yugoslavia best wishes of welfare and happiness.

REPORT ON CEAUSESCU-DRAGOSAVAC TALKS 19-21 FEB

AU211800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Report on talks between RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and LCY Presidium Chairman Dusan Dragosavac, on 19-21 February in Timisoara]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Talks were conducted in Timisoara over February 19-21 between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dusan Dragosavac, chairman of the Presidium ofthe Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania -- Iosif Banc and Virgil Cazacu, members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP; Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Petre Danica, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Timis County Committee of the RCP; Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nicolae Mihai, Romania's ambassador in Belgrade.

For Yugoslavia -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia' Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY; Milos Melovski, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milan Marinkovic, Yugoslavia's charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest.

The RCP secretary general warmly welcomed the visit the LCY delegation led by Dusan Dragosavac paid to Romania, visit which goes along the lines of the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav summits.

Dusan Dragosavac warmly thanked for the invitation to visit Romania and expressed his satisfaction at the interview with Nicolae Ceausescu, at their talks on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

The chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY conveyed the RCP secretary general and the Romanian party and state leadership a warm salute on behalf of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its president, Sergej Kraigher.

The RCP secretary general thanked and conveyed the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and its president Sergej Kraigher a warm salute land best wishes on his own behalf, as well as on behalf of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the talks that passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, Nicolae Ceausescu and Dusan Dragosavac extensively informed each other of the current and long-term concerns of the two parties in connection with the economic and social development of the two countries, examined the stage of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between Romania and Yugoslavia, and highlighted the good Romanian-Yugoslav links, the particular role played by President Nicolae Ceausescu and by Josip Broz Tito in the development and steady expansion of those links, in grounding these traditional relations in solid bases.

The importance was highlighted of deepening the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for steadily expanding and strengthening the relations of friendship and good neighbourliness between the two countries and peoples, their collaboration in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields. Nicolae Ceausescu and Dusan Dragosavac reiterated their determination to further expand, in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect, the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the LCY, in keeping with the principles of independence, equality of rights and non-interference in domestic affairs, for the benefit of the two countries, of the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples, in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace, security and national independence, of international collaboration and cooperation.

The two party leaders also exchanged comprehensive opinions on questions related to the international political situation, to the communist and working-class movement.

In that framework they showed that particular tension was registered in international life following the continuation and intensification of the policy of force and dictate, of dividing and redividing the spheres of influence and domination, of maintaining and heightening tension and conflictual states, the unprecedented scope of the arms race, the widening of the gaps between the developed and developing countries, which pose serious threats to peace, security, the peoples' independence and sovereignty, endanger life and mankind's existence.

The fact was highlighted that under those circumstances it was more necessary that ever before that all the states, the peoples, the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces, the public opinion should act for halting international tension, for resuming and furthering the course towards detente, for eliminating the use and threat of force from international relations, for solving all interstate litigious issues by political means, by negotiations starting from the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, each people's right to freely decide its destiny.

It was considered that the fundamental questions of our time were the cessation of the arms race and of the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place, the achievement of an undelayed passage to diarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

During the talks the need was highlighted for intensified efforts towards the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference so that it stimulate the unitary implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, call a conference of confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, and ensure the continuity of the process of building European security and cooperation.

The great importance was brought to the fore of security and cooperation in Europe for peace and security worldwide and the need was emphasized for the process of disarmament in Europe to start and for the European states to participate, in one form or another, in the elimination of the danger of a new war, in the strengthening of the security of all the countries and peoples on the continent, in the building of a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

During the talks the importance was highlighted of the development of bi- and multilateral collaboration between the Balkan countries, of the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and understanding, of cooperation and good neighbourliness, into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The implications were shown the economic crisis and the widening gaps between states have upon the progress and standards of living, of the peoples, of the developing ones in particular, and the need was stressed for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, as key question of world peace and stability.

The ever more important role was highlighted the small and medium-sized countries, the non-aligned countries play in international life, in the struggle against the policy of force, against all forms of domination and oppression, for safeguarding independence and sovereignty, each people's right to freely decide its own fate.

The RCP and the LCY reiterated, on this occasion as well, their determination to develop their collaboration with all the communist and workers' parties, the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament and the elimination of the danger of war, for the democratization of international relations, for the attainment of all nations' ideals of freedom, independence, democracy and progress. It was considered that under the current international circumstances it was more necessary than ever before to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity of all those forces starting from the observance of each people's and party's right to self-reliantly elaborate the political line, the revolutionary strategy and tactics, to choose the ways of revolutionarily transforming society in keeping with the specific conditions in the respective countries. At the same time, the importance was stressed of the principles and constructive exchange of opinions between parties and movements in connection with a wide range of questions related to the struggle for socialism, progress and peace in the world on the basis of equality and mutul respect.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, and Dusan Dragosavac, chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY expressed satisfaction at the talks conducted, just as their conviction that the talks would contribute to the ever more powerful development of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the LCY, between Romania and Yugoslavia, in the interests of the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, understanding and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, complete understanding, mutual esteem and respect, characteristic of the relations between the two parties and peoples.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ANDREI IN ROME

AU012027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 1 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, who pays an official visit to Rome as guest of his Italian counterpart, was received on March 1 by Alessandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic.

On the occasion, an exchange of messages of friendship was made between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Italy's President Alessandro Pertini. The invitation was also renewed, extended by the Romanian head of state to the president of the Italian Republic to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania, an invitation which was accepted with pleasure.

During the interview, they expressed satisfaction at the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, relations that have long and rich traditions and are grounded upon equality, mutual esteem and regard, for the fruitful collaboration between Romania and Italy on an international plane.

Likewise, the determination was reiterated to act for the continuous expansion of these relations, for the deepening and strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Italian peoples, for the still closer collaboration of the two countries in promoting peace, understanding and disarmament in Europe and the world over.

The talks passed in a most cordial atmosphere.

SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU012050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Mar (AGERPRES) -- A delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria led by Asim Qansu, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of the Lebanon, arrived in Bucharest on March 1, for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

VERDET RECEIVES JORDANIAN, JAPANESE ENVOYS

AU251955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On Thursday, February 25, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received Hani Tabarrah, ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Bucharest on a farewell call.

The same day, the Romanian premier received the new ambassador of Japan in Bucharest, Takaaki Hasegawa, on a presentation call.

The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SINGAPORE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU262027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On Friday, February 26, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials of Dr. Ho Guan Lim, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Singapore in Bucharest.

Messages of friendship were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chengara Veetil Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore.

In the address made on the occasion the Singaporean ambassador expressed satisfaction at the ascending course of the Singaporean-Romanian relations which continued to develop to the mutual benefit, highlighting the increase in the last few years of the official exchanges between the two countries, the conclusion of agreements on economic, cultural and scientific exchanges, mutual visits of parliamentary delegations. He also emphasized the good collaboration of the two countries on an international plane, assessing that Romania and Singapore had joint concerns as regards international peace and security, both countries considering that the relations among states must be grounded on mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, as well as on non-interference in internal affairs.

In his turn the Romanian head of state, after highlighting that the Romanian people had firmly worked on an international plane for broad interstate collaboration and cooperation, said: We consistently ground our relations with all the states on the principles of full equality of rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force in international relations. We are glad to note that the relations between our countries develop on the basis of such principles. These relations have made, over the last few years in particular, important progress on a political and economic plane and in other fields of activity.

Romania's president assessed that there still were numerous possibilities of amplifying the cooperation between Romania and Singapore especially in increasing commercial exchanges and mutually advantageous economic cooperation and expressed his conviction that the consolidation of bilateral cooperation for capitalizing those possibilities fully met the interests in progress of the Romanian and Singaporean peoples. We also consider -- the speaker said -- that the expansion of the cooperation between our countries in international life, within the UN, the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, serves the general cause of detente, the free and independent development of all nations, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

After the presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially conversed with Ambassador Dr. Ho Guan Lim.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MALAYSIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU262031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Feb (AGERPRES) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on February 26 Ahmad Faiz Bin Abdul Hamid, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia in Bucharest.

Messages of friendship were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and His Majesty Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Ibni Al Mahrum Sultan Abu Bakar, sovereign of Malaysia.

The new ambassador referred in his speech to the good relations of friendship existing between the two states on an international plane. He said that the two countries shared similar opinions and aspirations with regard to many international issues as it could be seen from the joint actions and stands at the U.N. or from the viewpoint on the establishment of a new international economic order.

The ambassador also said in his speech that Malaysia hailed Romania's interest in the Non-Aligned Movement and considered that her active participation would consolidate it. As a people of a developing country -- the ambassador said -- we, the Malaysians are pleased to note that Romania's numerous achievements have been scored under the wise and competent leadership of your excellency.

In his speech, stressing that Romania is deeply interested in the promotion of a broad international collaboration, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Romania carries on sustained activity for developing her relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system, firmly grounding all her foreign relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat of force, and mutual advantage. We most resolutely declare for the observance of each people's right to be master of its national riches, of its destiny.

Next, the Romanian head of state pointed to the ascending course of the Romanian-Malaysian relations in the political, economic and other fields of joint interest, and expressed his conviction that, by concerted efforts, the cooperation between the two countries would acquire ever broader dimensions. Likewise, he expressed his belief that the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the international life, within the U.N., the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement served the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

After the presentation of the letters of credence, President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially conversed with Ambassador Ahmad Faiz bin Abdul Hamid.

BRIEFS

NEW COAL BASIN -- A new coal basin will begin producing in the course of the current 5-year plan in the localities of Sinersig, Darova and Visag in the neighborhood of Lugoj Municipality. Following geological prospecting, drilling began last year at the above three points; similar mining work will soon begin at two additional points; Muldur and Dealul Carbunatu. By the last year of the 5-year plan, 500,000 tons of lignite are expected to be mined from this new coal basin, and by 1987 this volume is expected to reach 1.2 million tons, which will be utilized as basic raw material for the thermal powerplant that is now being built in Timisoara. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 10 Feb 82 p 5 AU]

IRANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION -- On the occasion of the third anniversary of the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, that country's charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, Seyyed Mohammad Hassan Ayatollahi, gave a reception on 11 February. The reception was attended by Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Alexandru Margaritarescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Ion Tudor, first deputy minister of tourism; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Alexandru Rosu, deputy minister of the machine-building industry, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, and other officials. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and other members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Feb 82 p 5 AU]

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION 1 MAR

LD011634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- A session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee is being held in Pristina today under the chairmanship of Veli Deva. The members of this forum are discussing the draft report on the League of Communists' activities and the work of its organs in the period between the 12th and 13th conferences, and the draft resolution on ideopolitical tasks in continued socialist self-management socioeconomic development and political stabilization in the province.

These two documents, which are being prepared for the forthcoming top gathering of the Kosovo League of Communists, were expounded upon by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Provinical Committee Presidium. He stressed that the Provincial Committee was informed very openly and critically about League of Communists' activities even before last year's hostile events. However, this was not enough and could not itself change the situation. As a result of the League of Communists' ineffectiveness, weaknesses in its way of acting, and its insufficient action capability, one whole area for action remained empty. Therefore special attention is devoted in the draft report and resolution to ideopolitical, organizational, cadre and action capability of the Kosovo League of Communists.

Stressing the Kosovo League of Communists' resolve to settle scores resolutely with the enemy and to eliminate its own weaknesses effectively, Kostic judged that the whole of last year's activity by the Kosovo League of Communists demonstrated that it is capable of this. According to Kostic, the League of Communists and the subjective forces of Kosovo, using all the means at their disposal, have succeeded in curbing the counter-revolutionary actions, depriving the enemy of its leaders and firmly keeping control of the situation. We are conscious however, Kostic noted, that the political struggle is not over and will still last a long time.

Kostic went on to give the assessment that the Kosovo League of Communists succeeded last year in reaching every village, hamlet, home and citizen of the province in an unprecedented action. New ideas and experiences were gained, and we must persist in this in order to overcome the gap which has existed for many years between clear orientations and standpoints, on the one hand, and their realization, on the other. Calling for an even more critical consideration and assessment of the state of development of socialist self-management socioeoconomic relations in the public discussion on the draft report and resolution, Kostic emphasized that it must be said clearly what the necessary conditions are for our lasting orientation to be truly realized: that direct producers should decide on all important questions of life and work.

In the draft report and in Kostic's report, issues of economic stabilization and development were designated the priority issues, for, as was noted, numerous socioeconomic contradictions not only have not been overcome successfully enough, but many of them have become so acute that they constitute a serious hindrance to more rapid progress.

Recalling that there had been many major weaknesses in the realization of the policy of intranational relations, Kostic said that they arose as a consequence of insufficient linking between the issues of class and nation and insufficient distinction between national affirmation and nationalism. The League of Communists must ensure a patient and effective creation of conditions for the development of a feeling that only on the bases of full national equality and through the struggle against all nationalisms and national narrow-mindedness can true togetherness and brotherhood and unity develop. The sphere of education at all levels, and science and culture, Kostic stressed, are among those spheres of life on which very much detailed and long-term work must be done to ensure full recovery and stabilization of the situation in these spheres.

At the end of his report, Kostic underscored the need for a critical and self-critical assessment of the level of training for performing tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, while necessarily learning lessons from last year's counterrevolutionary events.

Those taking part in today's session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee called for a more critical analysis of League of Communists activity in the last 4-year period and for more specific consideration of the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary events in the province. Azem Vlasi insisted that the report provide a political assessment of the work of the Provincial Committee which, in his view, has not carried out its role sufficiently, nor has it had sufficient influence on the application of its own standpoints. In this connection, Vlasi recalled the mistaken assessment made at the Provincial Committee by Albanian nationalists, which demonstrates that the Provincial Committee was sometimes even manipulated.

Referring to the introductory report by Petar Kostic, Svetislav Jaksic said that it is too optimistic to assess that the League of Communists and the subjective forces of Kosovo have succeeded in curbing counterrevolutionary actions, depriving the enemy of its leaders and firmly controlling the situation. In the view of Jaksic, this does not reflect the real situation, for hostile forces continue to be active. Well-known incidents during and after basketball matches in Pristina indicate that the enemy takes advantage of public gatherings to prolong the unstable situation. The action of the enemy remains strong and we should not lose sight of this, Svetislav Jaksic said.

[Name indistinct] said that the report does not say enough about cadre policy. The assessments made about cadres in Kosovo by the LCY Central Committee and Serbian League of Communists Central Committee are very significant and should be incorporated into the documents for the provincial conferences, for this is very significant for further activity in this sphere.

Sefcet Mustafa insisted on greater unity and responsibility in the struggle for economic stabilization, and Petar Jaksic called for greater ideological purity in the party, from which all those members who are under the influence of nationalism and alien idologies should be eliminated. The hostile demonstrations showed that nationalism has even penetrated the League of Communists itself.

Bogoljub Nedeljkovic expressed the view that the report should say more about subjective weaknesses in the province's economy, in particular about insufficient use of capacities, indiscipline, excessive sick leave and labor-extensive employment.

Taking part in the discussion, Ali Sukrija said that a central part of the report should be devoted to the essence and causes of the counterrevolutionary events and the struggle of the League of Communists against the enemy. According to him, this document must contain a total view of general activity by the League of Communists last year, when there was an escalation of activity by the enemy from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. All formulations about the essence of counterrevolution, Sukrija emphasized, must be in accordance with the assessments made in the Provincial Committee's action program and the political platform on Kosovo.

Replying to remarks made about the drafts, reports and resolutions, Petar Kostic said that the public discussion represents an opportunity to incorporate them in the final text of these documents. Kostic also replied to Svetislav Jaksic's remark that some of the assessments in the introductory report are over-optimistic, stressing that he considers that individual excesses cannot change the broader assessment of the action of the Kosovo League of Communists and its results.

The drafts, reports and resolutions have been laid open for public discussion. The draft changes and amendments to the Kosovo League of Communists Statute have also been presented for public discussion, and their text was expounded by Musa Beleci, chairman of the Statutory Commission.

At today's session the Provincial Committee also adopted a decision to convene the 13th Kosovo League of Communists Conference, which is to be held on 25 and 26 April in Pristina.

MONTENEGRO LC PLENUM PREPARES FOR CONGRESS

LD011724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Titograd, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Having discussed topical ideopolitical questions of League of Communists' activity to strengthen the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee noted positive trends in this sphere at its meeting today. The most progress, it was emphasized, has been made in assessing the political and security situation. It is now being monitored and assessed more regularly. Assessments of the political and security situation increasingly encompass internal policy issues and problems. Assessments are no longer the affair of only certain organs and leaderships, but are an integral part of the content and method of the everyday work of sociopolitical organizations, self-management and state organes and all social elements.

A more responsible attitude to assessing the political and security situation is developing out of the increasingly firm conviction that every danger to our social order, security and free development is directly dependent on the internal firmness and stability of our socioeconomic and political system and on the unity of socialist self-management forces, led by the League of Communists.

Proceeding from such ideas, and not neglecting the positive results, today's Central Committee session did not neglect critical remarks made about activity in the all-people's defense and social self-protection system. Generalized, unrealistic and uncritical assessments are still being made of the real state and situation in certain spheres, said Vukola Vasiljevic, executive secretary of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. There are even instances of embellishing or covering up the true state of affairs. The long smoldering of major problems in individual organizations of associated labor, local communities and some organs and services are a consequence of a passive, hesitant or unrealistic political attitude by the League of Communists in those spheres, Vasiljevic emphasized.

According to him, in several different areas the changes and plans "look like" one another which, in the main, is a consequence of the fact that their elements come more from assessments of higher organs and considerably less from an analysis of the situation in that specific area.

Assessments of the political and security situation which are provided by League of Communists organizations and organs should serve as a starting point for all aspects of the all-people's defense and social self-protection system. But that is not therefore a reason for the whole business to be concentrated and end in the League of Communists. The most effective way of strengthening political stability and security, according to what was emphasized at the Central Committee session, is a broad political activity by the League of Communists and Socialist Alliance, is their public and open ideopolitical struggle against attitudes and activity opposed to the League of Communists policy and our country. This is confirmed by the direct experience of those spheres in which basic organizations of the League of Communists, municipal leaders and working people and citizens together have resolutely exposed individuals, groups and hotbeds of nationalistic and irredentist activity and exposed the reactionary essence of their theses, slogans and general activity.

It was stated that the League of Communists and other subjective socialist forces have the great task of further consolidating social self-protection as an inseparable part of everyday activity and involvement by working people and citizens and all factors of the political system of socialist self-management. Social self-protection, therefore, should not be treated as a separate area of work, as a separate organization, and it should not be isolated within expert services or executive and management organs. The security and protection of society and property in conditions of socialist self-management are not a task of special organs and specialized services alone. The use of coercion is not the only way of curbing harmful phenomena. There is a need to do much more in affirming political work and education activity in this sphere, the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee session emphasized.

The following took part in the discussion: Ljiljana Dacic, Obren Milacic, Emin Dobardzic, Grujica Bulatovic, Vucic Cagorovic, Dusa Dusaj and Momcilo Vucinic. After the discussion the Central Committee adopted conclusions on League of Communists activity to develop and strengthen the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Among other things, they emphasize that basic party organizations in basic organizations of associated labor and local communities must be much more involved than they have been so far in strengthening social self-protection and taking more resolute measures against those who do not meet their obligations to protect social property.

The Central Committee went on to adopt the proposed preliminary list of candidates for Montenegro League of Communists and LCY organs.

The report of the commission for cadre preparations and the introductory report by the chairman of this commission, Djuro Vojvodic, emphasize that in accordance with the Central Committee decision, municipal conferences had made a preliminary list of possible candidates for Montenegro League of Communists and LCY organs and sent them to League of Communists basic organizations for discussion. The commission's report goes on to state that the municipal conferences' lists were mainly accepted at basic organization meetings, although a number of League of Communists basic organizations expressed reservations about the League of Communists municipal conferences' preparing such lists, considering them "imposed proposals." Nevertheless, the fact that League of Communists basic organizations proposed an extra 2,255 candidates, of whom many were placed on the collected lists, according to the commission, demonstrates that the criteria on the nomination method contained in the Central Committee decision ensured democracy in the procedure of proposing (?candidates) for organs of the Montenegro League of Communists and LCY. The makeup of the list of proposed candidates, however, demonstrates that not all criteria in this decision were all equally respected. Among other things, nearly 50 percent fewer than the necessary number of production workers were proposed, while only 3.27 percent of young people up to the age of 27 years were proposed, although they account for almost 28 percent of the total membership of the Montenegro League of Communists. This, it was judged, is also the greatest weakness in carrying out activity in League of Communists basic organizations and municipal committees.

According to the current instructions, the new Central Committee of the Montenegro League of Communists should number from 51 to 55 members, instead of the 81 it has now, and its Presidium will have 9 to 11 members, which is (?4) fewer than it currently has.

It was emphasized in the discussion that the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee should be the League of Communists' leadership and its Presidium should be the executive organ. Those who hold jobs in executive and other organs should not be elected into the Presidium, as has been the case up to now. [sentence as received] The basic starting point is that more attention should be devoted to the composition of the Central Committee, which should contain people from a broad cross section of the membership, taking particular account of national composition, the role of workers, young people and women.

The list of candidates for Montenegro League of Communists and LCY organs adopted by the Central Committee today will be sent to municipal conferences for further discussion. Their views, proposals, suggestions and remarks on the list, it was agreed, should be sent to the Central Committee by 15 March.

At today's session the Central Committee adopted the proposed agenda for the Eighth Montenegro League of Communists Congress, which, as had already been established, is to be held on 27 and 28 April in Titograd. Apart from discussing the Central Committee's report on the achievement of the goals of the Seventh Montenegro League of Communists Congress and the work of its organs, the congress will also hear a report entitled "Topical Tasks of the League of Communists in the Further Socialist Self-Management Development of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro." The delegates will also adopt changes and amendments to the League of Communists Statute for this republic and adopt a resolution.

The Central Committee also adopted a decision on determining the electoral bases for electing delegates to sociopolitical chambers of municipal assemblies and the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Montenegro Assembly. It also decided which League of Communists organs of this republic will send delegates to sociopolitical chambers of municipal assemblies and the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Montenegro Assembly.

DOLANC ARRIVES IN ROME FOR LECTURE, PCI TALKS

LD011440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stane Dolanc has arrived in Rome at the invitation of the Centre for Studies of International Politics (CESPI), one of prominent scientific institutes of the Italian Communist Party. In the CESPI Institute Stane Dolanc will give a lecture this afternoon on Yugoslavia's current political and economic development and on preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

The programme of Stane Dolanc visit to Rome also includes a meeting with Italian Communist Party General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer and with other members of the Italian party leadership. Stane Dolanc has already had talks with member of the Communist Party of Italy Directorate Giorgio Napolitano.

Lecture to PCI Forum

LD012112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered a lecture in the Center for the Study of International Politics [CESPI] in Rome this afternoon. This is one of the well-known scholarly institutes of the PCI at whose invitation Stane Dolanc is staying in the Italian capital.

In an extensive lecture which attracted exceptional attention from Roman PCI federation party cadres present, from party press journalists and scholarly workers in this and other PCI institutes, Dolanc set forth some evaluations of the current sociopolitical and economic developments in Yugoslavia and some aspects of our country's foreign, nonaligned policy.

At the very beginning of his lecture Dolanc stressed the great loss which our country suffered with the death of President Tito and that of Edvard Kardelj beforehand. He said that President Tito's departure had to leave a vacuum in our society, but he stressed that Tito's and Kardelj's historic initiatives and innovations must become and are becoming the collective effort of the League of Communists, which is also the deepest meaning of the LCY's existence.

Tito's work, Dolanc stressed, has become an indestructible historic reality which can no longer be replaced by anything, because socialist self-managing nonaligned Yugoslavia itself is Tito's work.

Therefore, there is no such thing as a post-Tito period, what exists is the line expressed in the LCY program that is the policy created by Tito and Kardelj together with the Central Committee and the LCY.

Dolanc dwelt extensively on the basic historic-social characteristics of the formation of the new Yugoslavia and of its orientation for self-management and nonalignment as two inseparable elements of the same identity. In this context, he stressed the authenticity and autonomy of the Yugoslav socialist revolution from the very beginning. Recalling in this context the conflict with Stalin and the Cominform resolution of 1948 and also the basic reasons for that conflict, Dolanc stressed that the LCY has been consistent and persistent in its orientations and that it stood firmly on antidogmatic positions. Yugoslavia, Dolanc said, has won the right to march along its own path, working at the same time for a new quality of international relations and of relations among workers' parties. "Practice shows that the different paths of struggle for the implementation of the historic aims of socialism are objective laws of the development of socialism as a world social process," Stane Dolanc said.

He also pointed out that the relations between some socialist countries are today, too, to a considerable extent encumbered by disagreements, divergencies and conflicts, and that an important source of these problems lies in the fact that there is no readiness to accept objectively different interests as historically inevitable and a legitimate phenomenon and that attempts are made to impose narrow interests as general and common to all. Dolanc said among other things that some communist parties in developed capitalist countries, above all the PCI, have made, with their theoretical and practical activity, a powerful contribution to the affirmation of the right of every party to build its political strategy freely and independently. In this connection, he also mentioned the significant contribution made by the Berlin Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe in 1976.

Dolanc then dealt extensively with the development of socialist self-management and with the difficulties which it encounters and stressed above all that self management in Yugoslavia has become an integral system. Our experience has demonstrated, Stane Dolanc went on, that self-management is developing a new, socialist democracy and in this the Yugoslav communists proceed from the conviction that there can be no socialism without democracy just as there can be no genuine democracy without socialism.

Dolanc also presented in great detail the basic characteristics of the existing efforts to achieve economic stabilization in Yugoslavia, which is, as he stressed, the strategic orientation for the next period. He stressed that the nonaligned policy is Yugoslavia's universal orientation in international relations, an expression of the authentic identity of our self-managing society, that is the continuation of our self-managing policy. Stane Dolanc also presented a broad review of the events in Kosovo, their causes and their consequences, and then also described our policy of good neighborliness.

At the end of his lecture, Dolanc said that Yugoslav communists have never asserted that our system of self-management is the only possible form of building socialist relations. In this context, he stressed the significance of the multitude of experiences and added that there are no universal methods and that no single experience can have a generally valid significance. Speaking about the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, Dolanc stressed the awareness of the present difficulties and problems but also the LCY resolve to encourage, with its openness and critical approach, all society's subjective forces to make fresh efforts in implementing the numerous tasks in this stage of our socialist development.

On behalf of those present, including several members of the Directorate and of other leading organs of the PCI, Stane Dolanc was greeted by Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate. After the lecture, Dolanc replied to numerous questions concerning internal Yugoslav trends and the development of self-management, on the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. On Yugoslav foreign policy and the role of the movement and the policy of nonalignment in the world today as well as on topical international events and on the trends in the international workers' movement.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIA CONCLUDE IN NIS

AU000833 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Nis, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- The value of Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade this year will total some 400 million dollars. The above was stated today in the closing talks between Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Metod Rotar and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov here in Nis, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will expand economic cooperation by the way of industrial cooperation and specialization in the field of machine-building, electronic and chemical industries and shipbuilding. A series of agreements concretizing Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation will be signed already in the first half of this year. An initiative has been launched that Yugoslav construction enterprises build in Bulgaria a number of hotels, petrol pump stations and department stores.

The delivery of the first contingent of Yugoslav vehicles "Crvena Zastava" to Bulgaria has been agreed. The automobile works for Kragujevac will (?export) next month to Bulgaria 1,500 vehicles in the value of 4 million dollars. In return Bulgaria will in the same value deliver to Yugoslavia metallurgic, electronic and cellulose products and spare parts for the "Lada" passenger vehicles.

EMIGRE 'TERRORIST' PRESENT AT TEHRAN MEETING

AU011850 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Feb 82 p 5

[Special correspondent Momcilo Pantelic report]

[Excerpts] Tehran, February -- Guests of various minds and from many parts of the world gathered at the Tehran hotel which used to be the Hilton and is now the Istiqlal (Independence). There seemed to be no official representatives. No list of the guests, which were said to have come from more than 40 countries, was published. It appears, however, that they were mostly representatives of Islamic communities, sympathizers with the Iranian revolution, people who analyze the events in Iran from a scientific side and, of course, journalists.

The guests did not chat with a glass of whisky in their hands or at a game of cards or chess, for these things have been banned here; they chatted where they happened to meet others. The hosts at the hotel were also very communicative, although they did not allow their guests to make any optional visits to the city or to separate themselves from the collective. They published with pleasure statements by foreign visitors, "the first to be invited after the overthrow of the empire." Among these was a statement by a terrorist of anti-Yugoslav persuasion, a war criminal, who arrived with a group from Canada and who talked about Yugoslavia in such a disjointed way that his words provoked the question: What was he doing here? There was no answer to this question. Waiting for the elevator one evening, we had another surprise. Two youths with the badges of the Iranian Ministry for Islamic Guidance, whose guests we were, asked us whether there was any need for setting up revolutionary Islamic committees in Yugoslavia, which they were willing to assist. We explained to them why there is no need for such "committees."

More Soldiers Than Waiters.

Otherwise, the hosts did their best to provide comfortable accomodation as well as peace for their guests. Armed sentries were posted around the hotel as well as on the terraces; and any unaccredited arrival was carefully searched at the entrance by the pasradans (Revolution guards). There were more soldiers and representatives of the Ministry of National Guidance than waiters in the hotel, and they often restricted our unprogrammed movements, but they also expressed their pleasure that we had not experienced any incident of a more dangerous kind. Last year, Tehran was the scene of a series of spectacular and tragic assassinations, and the regime's opponents allegedly announced an armed uprising precisely for this anniversary of the Islamic revolution. The fear of accidentally contacting such Iranians -- be it in a peaceful or violent way -- was surely decisive for our hosts to subordinate our wishes to their obligations.

DELEGATION ATTENDS WORLD ECONOMIC TALKS IN INDIA

AU011340 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation led by Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, left New Delhi for Belgrade this morning.

The delegation participated in the 3-day consultations of representatives of 44 developing countries which ended last night with an agreement that new efforts should be made aimed at an as early as possible beginning of global economic talks and that cooperation among the developing countries should be promoted as much as possible.

MARKOVIC-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR 26 FEB

LD270316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly delegation led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the assembly, which spent several days in the GDR on an official and friendly visit, today returned to Belgrade.

Comments on Visit

LD262000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- With this visit of the Assembly of Yugoslavia's delegation to the German Democratic Republic we have given a new contribution to the promotion of friendly cooperation between our countries, stated President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic, who headed an Assembly's delegation on a visit to several days to the German Democratic Republic.

Markovic stated that the two sides underlined the positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic, which lie on firm foundations, with respect for different international positions and specific conditions for the building up of socialist social relations. We have assesed particularly positively the development of our economic relations, he added. Both sides noted that joint efforts are ahead for the development of higher forms of economic cooperation through industrial cooperation, specialization and participation in third markets. The two sides especially agreed on the great significance of cooperation between the assemblies, within the overall relations between the two countries.

In addition to talks with representatives of the National Assembly of the GDR members of the Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation also met the chairman of the Council of State and general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, Erich Honecker, Premier Willi Stoph and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation left Berlin today.

LIBYAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 FEB

LD270502 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] A Libyan delegation led by Musa Abu Furaywah, chairman of the Libyan side of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, arrived tonight in Belgrade at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council. The guests were welcomed at Belgrade airport by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee, and his colleagues. The two ministers will discuss bilateral economic cooperation.

GRLICKOV CONFERS WITH JCP OFFICIALS IN TOKYO

LD011906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Aleksandar Grlickov conferred here in Tokyo today with representatives of the Japanese Communist Party about the two parties' foreign policy commitments. Mutual concern was expressed over the crisis in international detente and the intensification of the arms race. The Movement on Non-Alignment and other democratic progressive forces in the world should actively oppose such a development of the international situation, it was stressed on the occasion. Grlickov and his hosts informed each other about the internal situations in Yugoslavia and Japan.

The guest from Yugoslavia will tomorrow tour the editorial offices of the Japanese Communist Party daily AKAHATA and continue talks with his hosts.

COMMENTARY VIEWS ELECTIONS ACTIVITIES, TASKS

AU271849 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Momcilo Boskovic commentary]

[Text] As an important political act and part of the regular self-managing activity of the working people and citizens, elections are an important prerequisite for the further successful functioning of the delegate system and for the development of self-management. In the delegate elections, the third which will be held this spring, delegates and members of the delegations to the assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities will be elected.

The election activities for delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, as was said at a session of the Commission for Election and Recall of Delegates, will begin on 2 March. The Commission for Election and Recall of Delegates will take care of the implementation of this decision. The elections of delegates for the new Federal Chanber of the SFRY Assembly, at which 220 delegates will be elected, will be held 13 April. Each republic will elect 30 delegates and the autonomous provinces 20 delegates each. This was stressed by Vlastimir Zivkovic, secretary of the commission.

Eighty-eight delegates will be elected to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: 12 each from each republic and 8 from each province. The prenomination and nomination procedures, which are now under way, must be completed by the above date.

As in previous years, the elections for the delegates of the SFRY Assembly will be held in the spirit of openness and democracy, said Bosko Brajovic, president of the Commission for the Elections and Recall of Delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. The elections are a good opportunity to appraise the work of the delegates and delegations in the previous term of office and to determine the tasks of delegates of the new assembly.

Tested fighters for socialist self-management, for Yugoslav togetherness and for a consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization must be primarily elected as delegates. Candidates for both chambers of the SFRY Assembly are proposed by the delegations of the local communities, the basic organizations of associated labor and the delegations of the sociopolitical communities. The Socialist Alliance, together with the League of Communists, is the proponent of election activities. As is stressed, it is necessary to ensure that at least 50 percent of the delegates to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly should be direct producers. It was agreed that all members of the Commission for the Election and Recall of Delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber should work on direct cooperation with the electoral commissions in the republics and provinces, so that this exceptionally important sociopolitical task can be organized as successfully as possible.

For the first time the elections will be held without President Tito. However, his ideas about collective work and the delegate system continue to be present. This also is symbolically expressed in the election poster which incorporates the symbols of Tito's signature, a five-pointed star and the hammer and sickle. As the delegates in the SFRY Assembly stressed, the elections are another confirmation of brotherhood and unity which constitutes the strongest basis of our togetherness. It is expected that the nomination lists for these elections will contain a growing number of young people and women for responsible posts ranging from the local community to the federation.

PAYMENT OF HIGHER CUSTOM DUTIES EFFECTIVE

AU271657 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Gordana Buncic report]

[Text] New bases for the payment of customs duties came into effect today. We will hear something more about this from Gordana Buncic:

Following publication in the SFRY official gazette a week ago of a new list of bases on which customs duties are calculated, all our citizens began paying higher customs duties upon entering the country as of midnight last night. The new list contains the same number of products as the previous one, but the bases on which a certain percentage of customs duty is paid have been increased. This means that although the percentages have remained the same the sum which will be paid for certain products has been increased by 30 percent on an average. We say on an average because there also are products whose bases have increased over 30 percent, and there also are products whose bases have not changed.

Thus, for instance, as part of the already existing concession of 200 dinars, citizens can continue to bring into the country duty free a carton of cigarettes or a bottle of whisky, but now only 0.7 liter. The conditions for importing coffee have somewhat changed. The new basis for 1 kilogram of unroasted coffee is 200 dinars, while for 1 kilogram of roasted coffee it is now 300 dinars instead of 260 dinars. The import duties have also increased in proportion to the preceding increase and now total 763 dinars for 1 kilogram of roasted coffee. The highest increase of customs duties of over 30 percent was fixed for clothing, footwear, films, cassettes and certain other products in this category. This increase includes the customs duty, other import duties and turnover tax. The customs duty for a pair of jeans totals 257 dinars and 1,513 dinars for ladies shoes with plastic or rubber soles.

The decisions, like this one on an increase of the bases on which the customs duty is calculated, are not considered extraordinary measures. They are adopted periodically, depending on the price trends and the value of foreign exchange on foreign markets. It was precisely in order to carry out such a coordination that the prices of oil and its derivatives increased a few days ago. It is well known that a large part of money collected through customs and other import duties is allocated to the interest community for economic relations with foreign countries. Applying the measures on the new customs bases will also make possible an increase in the funds for promoting exports, something that, along with a quiet devaluation of the dinar, is not insignificant.

FARMERS IN SLOVENIA TO JOIN TRADE UNION

LD021234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Mar (TANJUG) -- First farmers will be admitted to the membership of the trade unions of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia. They are about 85,000 owners of private holdings who cooperate with the socialized sector of agriculture. Most of these farmers are understood to join the trade unions until next autumn. [sentence as received]

Once included in the trade unions, together with workers employed in the industries and other sectors of the economy, the cooperative farmers are believed to be able to broaden their participation in political life as well as to become more closely integrated with the food industries for which they supply raw materials.

In Slovenia, like in all Yugoslavia, the overwhelming part of farmland is held by private farmers. They own about 80 per cent of the total cultivable area. As for the trade unions, their membership covers the vast majority of Yugoslavia's total employment six million strong. The idea to admit cooperative farmers to the trade unions, now beginning to be materialized in Slovenia, also is present elsewhere in Yugoslavia.

OPIUM TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED IN MACEDONIA

AU011702 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 18 Feb 82 p 6

[I.K. report]

[Text] Kavadarci, 17 Feb -- The criminal bench of the Kavadarci Communal Court chaired by Judge Jovance Najdov today carried out proceedings in connection with the criminal act of illicit production and sale of narcotics. The deputy public prosecutor in Kavadarci charged Gorgi Ilov, 52, teacher from Kavadarci; Trajce Sokolov, 42, cab driver from the village of Marena; and Gorgi Arsov, 51, unemployed from Negotino, with uniting in 1980 and 1981 to sell 15 kilograms of opium and thus committing a criminal act according to the Article 254 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

During today's proceedings, the accused Gorgi Ilov said that in 1974, while searching the attic of his late father's house in the village of Ganikovo, he accidentally found 15.3 kilograms of old opium. He wondered as to whether he should deliver it to the purchasing center as the legal regulations prescribe. However, he decided to sell it illicitly. He informed Trajce Sokolov, cab driver from the village of Marena, about his decision and said that he wanted 10,000 dinars for 1 kilogram of opium. The second accused informed Gorgi Arsov about this. After some time Gorgi Arsov met with Trajce Sokolov and informed him that a sale had been arranged with a Greek citizen and that the opium should be taken to a motel in Gevgelija. However, the Greek citizen did not turn up at the agreed place and date. The organs of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs discovered this affair and confiscated the entire quantity of 15.3 kilograms of opium, and criminal proceedings started against the three offenders.

After establishing that the charges contained in the indictment had been proven, the criminal bench of the communal court passed the following sentences: Gorgi Ilov and Trajce Sokolov were sentenced to a 2-year prison term each, while Gorgi Arsov was sentenced to 2 years and 3 months imprisonment.

BRIEFS

TV PROGRAMS IN BULGARIAN -- Nis, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia will from April have considerably longer programmes in their native language. The programmes are broadcast twice a month in the framework of the "TV Journal". The "TV Journal" will be twice as long as up to now and will extensively inform the Bulgarian nationality about current events throughout the world. So far, the "TV Journal" was of a local nature, devoted to the life and work of the Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 25 Feb 82 LD]